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## JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXIX, NUMBER 28.  
WHOLE NUMBER 2012.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1902.

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## A NAVY OFFICER OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

The story of Flag Officer Josiah Tattnall's cooperation with the British forces in China in 1859, during the war declared on the Tartar dynasty by the British in 1857, to which one of our correspondents recently alluded, is told in an account given of the affair by Lieut. James D. Johnston, executive officer of the U. S. S. Powhatan in his work "China and Japan." On board of the Powhatan at the time, when the British were intent on forcing their way to Pekin for the ratification of a promised treaty, was our minister to China, Mr. Ward, who was also on his way to Pekin for the ratification of a treaty negotiated with China the year before. On June 24, 1859, Admiral Hope, in the tender Coromandel, the French Commodore in the Norzagaray, and Flag Officer Tattnall in the Toey-Wan, crossed the bar at the mouth of the Pei-Ho, accompanied by thirteen gunboats, all of which anchored in the mouth of the river, twelve of them English and one of them French. The Toey-Wan was an English steamer of 175 tons burden, which had been chartered to convey the Minister and his party from the mouth of the Pei-Ho to Tientsin and she carried Mr. Ward and his suite. The Toey-Wan grounded immediately under the guns of the forts and after an unsuccessful attempt to pull her off with H. M. S. Plover, Admiral Hope put one of his gunboats at the disposal of Tattnall, requesting him to hoist his flag on board and retain her as long as he desired. Though this generous offer was necessarily declined, the generous feeling prompting it was highly appreciated.

As the Chinese refused to permit the foreign vessels to pass up the river Admiral Hope determined to force

a passage, not anticipating the stout resistance he was to encounter. The battle opened at a quarter before three in the afternoon of June 25. About 5 P. M. a British midshipman came aboard the Toey-Wan, which had floated off with the tide the night before, and reported that Admiral Hope had been severely wounded and his vessel so severely handled that he was anxious to bring into action reinforcements which were on a number of large boats anchored beyond the line of fire. The assistance of a steamer was needed to bring these boats in against the tide and though no direct request was made to him Tattnall offered to render this assistance, remembering the handsome manner in which the British Admiral had treated him the day before. He was reminded that this involved breach of neutrality, but he replied, "Blood is thicker than water." He ordered the Toey-Wan to be got underway immediately and proceeded to tow the reserve boats into action, his course receiving the approval of the American Minister aboard, and that of Captain Pearson of the Powhatan.

After the British boats had been towed in, Tattnall ordered his barge to be manned and, accompanied by his flag Lieutenant, S. D. Trenchard, started for the British flagship Cormorant, which was the center of a tremendous fire from the Chinese forts, to make a call on Admiral Hope. Just as the barge was within a few feet of the side-ladder, a shot struck one of the oars, mortally wounding the coxswain with a flying splinter which entered the boat passing out through the bottom on the opposite side, going within a few inches of Tattnall's head and making its exit between the legs of Flag-lieutenant, Trenchard, as he sat in the sternsheets. The crew managed to reach the ladder before the boat sank, and while aboard the Cormorant they assisted at one of the British guns which was short of men. Of the 1,300 men the British carried into action, 450 were killed or wounded, among them 29 officers, including the admiral and the three senior captains. Six of the British vessels were sunk.

Tattnall had more than the average partiality for the English, as his grandfather was an Englishman, and, being left an orphan, he was educated in England under the supervision of his grandfather. He was a thorough American, however, and on one occasion when the health of the King was proposed at his grandfather's table, young Tattnall refused to drink it until he was allowed to couple it with that of the President of the United States. His father served in the war of the Revolution under General Greene and was afterwards a member of Congress, Senator from Georgia, and Governor of that State.

Many stories are told of Tattnall's high spirit and sense of honor. On one occasion when he was a midshipman a brother officer who had borrowed a month's pay of him quarreled with him. Tattnall commented

so severely upon this that a duel was in prospect. One day a friend of the two belligerents handed Tattnall, in behalf of the debtor, the amount loaned. Receiving it Tattnall exclaimed, "Well, tell the gentleman that debt is paid," and tossed the money into the sea.

On another occasion, when at Valparaiso, Midshipman Richard S. Pinckney of South Carolina got into a dispute with one of the English officers of Lord Cochrane's Anglo-Chilian fleet, who were very hostile to Americans, and challenged him, asking Tattnall to serve as his second. At the last moment the Englishman, having learned that Pinckney was a dead shot, refused to fight at more than five paces. This led to a dispute, in the course of which Midshipman Tattnall walked up to the Englishman's second who had interrupted the proceedings, and said: "You are a scoundrel and a coward, and have made all of this difficulty. Now you shall first fight me at five paces."

The Englishman apologized, but after the duel, in which his principal was wounded, the officers of the British flagship in port indulged in offensive comments at Tattnall's expense, whereupon he sent them word that if his course had in any manner displeased them he would be most happy to fight them of all grades from the "cock-pit to the cabin door."

Tattnall had some slight service during the war of 1812 and commanded the Mosquito Division during the war with Mexico, being severely wounded in the arm. He left our service in February, 1861, to join the South. He was senior flag officer in the Navy of Georgia at the time of the attack on Port Royal by Commodore Dupont, one of whose vessels was commanded by Tattnall's flag-lieutenant in the Pei-Ho affair, S. B. Trenchard. When Dupont fired a few shots at Tattnall's little gunboats they beat a hasty retreat and we well remember the sight of the streamers of black smoke from soft coal which flew from their smokestacks as they fled into the shelter of Skull Creek. Tattnall was in command of the Confederate fleet at the time of the Monitor affair, and it was by his orders that her antagonist, the Merrimac or Virginia, was subsequently destroyed. He asked for a court of inquiry in this affair, and when this court censured him he demanded a court-martial, which acquitted him on all of the charges and commended his conduct. He was involved in various difficulties during his long life in consequence of his touchiness in matters of personal dignity.

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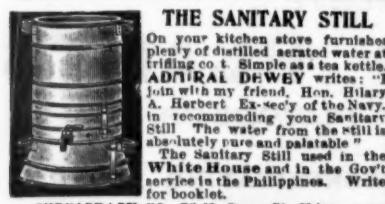


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## LIFE IN FAR BASILAN.

Isabela, Island of Basilan, Jan. 4, 1902.

With mid-summer weather all the year round, with mosquitoes who never go on strike nor take a holiday and with all the diseases that flesh is heir to staring you in the face—life in this island is not all a restful dream. In fact, I long for Alaska just for a change, or any out of the way post just so it is cooler. Anything, anything, for the sake of a variation from this tropical monotony.

Yet in our own way we speed the parting days, and socially speaking we cannot complain. Capt. Wendell C. Neville, U. S. M. C., who is in charge of this post, does his utmost to make life enjoyable for those about him. One of his recent visitors was Mrs. Kieffer, wife of Capt. Charles F. Kieffer, Medical Department, U. S. A., stationed at Manila, who has received much local attention. On Jan. 2 the Filipino ladies of Isabela gave a reception and dance for the officers of the post, which was greatly enjoyed. The Army officers at the post in Zamboanga tendered to the Naval officers and Marine officers stationed at Isabela a reception and ball on New Year's eve, to watch the old year out. Among those present were: Col. and Mrs. Henry C. Ward, Major and Mrs. Samuel W. Fountain, Miss Fountain, Capt. and Mrs. A. R. Kerwin, Capt. and Mrs. Alexander M. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. William D. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. C. F. Kieffer, Lieut. and Mrs. Amos A. Fries, Lieut. and Mrs. H. A. Field, U. S. N., Col. James S. Pettit and Brig. Gen. George W. Davis, commanding the post, all of the Army. Besides these, all the officers not on duty on board the U. S. S. Annapolis and the Piscataqua, were present, as were also the marine officers of Isabela.

Colonel Pettit gave an informal reception to the officers of the Navy on New Year's night, and in the forenoon of the same day, General Davis received, and Mrs. Ward, assisted by Mrs. Harry A. Field of the Navy and the above mentioned ladies, received at Headquarters. The entire week from Christmas until now, has been one round of gaiety, athletic sports among the enlisted men, cock fighting, singing and dancing, among the Filipinos, mingled with strains of dozens of Filipino bands and the clanging of the church bells.

Port Isabela, on the Island of Basilan, across the strait fourteen miles from Zamboanga, is a quiet place, with less than a thousand native inhabitants, and surrounded by thickly wooded hills. The trees up the mountain sides are very stately and beautiful, some over two hundred feet high and of the most artistic appearance. The lumber resources of Basilan rival the best of the entire Archipelago. There are over four score different hardwoods, all beautiful and extremely durable. Although Basilan is approximately twenty-five miles across each way, there is only one town, Isabela. The rest of the natives are scattered here and there in small Moro villages. The provincial in the Moro and the Filipino prefers the town, so nearly all the latter are collected in the Port of Isabela.

There are no lights to guide the mariner into the splendid harbor of Isabela, and this is something that I am surprised at more than words can express. The water for the town and garrison is brought through pipes to a reservoir from a nearby fresh water spring. There should be a distilling plant and an ice plant established when they think about lighting the entrance to the harbor, and then we shall have the finest little Naval harbor in all the Philippines. The Moros build their houses upon piles, near the shore, but quite out into the water. They connect a whole village by small bridges, sometimes consisting of a single hand hewn plank. These coast Moros live almost entirely by fishing, occasionally

selling shells, knives, weapons or anything, the knives and other weapons sometimes having been made of our own recently imported barrel hoops. The Moro women wear trousers and sit all day at certain religious periods and beat upon brass drums or wooden so-called musical instruments, and even far into the night you hear the incessant tum-tum-tum. These people are, so far, inoffensive, but, the moment we begin monkeying with their religion, there's going to be trouble. They like us no better than the Spaniards, because they say we have no religion, save cleanliness. Now there are some hundreds of school teachers arrived, upon the scene, at a salary of fourteen hundred dollars average salary per year, and these are beginning to meddle with not only the simple Moro, but some have insulted the Christian religion of the Filipino. They should be suppressed. Facts show that this work is going wrong, for of the six teachers in Zamboanga there are only fourteen pupils to divide up among them, consequently, it is fair to suppose, these erudite dispensers of Uncle Sam's intelligence are playing a wrong game. We don't want to rob these natives of their cherished beliefs! We want their energies to extract from the meagre resources of these islands some of the pay for what we have squandered upon them. The only objection I have to the churchmen, is that they clang the bells on Sundays and feast days like mad. At first I thought it was a dreadful fire, but no; it was simply the altar boys ringing the bells as fast as their young arms would let them.

This southern Philippine country is infested with enormous bats, about the size of pug dogs. These creatures drink the sap exuding from the young coconut branches which is called "tuba," and after it ferments in their stomachs, they become quarrelsome and noisy, sometimes falling out of the trees in a dead drunk. This, no doubt, is the origin of getting on a "bat." We have birds of every variety, and those corresponding to our own wild fowl differ only in the elaborate and gaudy plumage, red, green and purple, to amalgamate their color with the radiant foliage and blossoms, so that the huntsman is deceived.

We contemplate a trip through the interior of Basilan, where it is said no white man has been. The native savages live in trees, and we shall see more than we anticipate if we are not booled before our return.

## VOYAGE OF THE SHERIDAN.

Manila, P. I., Jan. 26, 1902.

The voyage of the transport Sheridan ended to-day and we hope to be ashore to-morrow if quarantine does not interfere. The voyage has been more trying than usual, owing to the improper stowage of the cargo. The vessel rolled so much of the time that to sleep was an utter impossibility. Many did not take off their clothes for days at a time, as it was no use to retire, for those whose berths ran "fore" and "aft" could not remain in them. Many stayed up all night in the smoking room, balancing themselves as best they might, occasionally chair and all sliding the entire breadth of the room to be mixed up generally with half a dozen empty chairs in one "mess." One lady, Mrs. Rowell, wife of Captain Rowell of the 11th U. S. Cav., had her lounge up on the saloon deck, anchored by ropes, fastened to fixed objects. One specially severe roll turned the lounge upside down, and when assistance arrived, Mrs. Rowell was occupying the floor of the deck, nursing a dislocated thumb, with the lounge topside over her.

The first two days out, the decks were as level as a billiard table, but we ran into the tail-end of a tornado. At least the Captain said it was the "tail end," while each one of us collectively and combined, will gladly certify on oath that it was the whole animal,

even to the toe nails and hair, all of it was there, present and accounted for. This "tailend storm" seemed to clear the atmosphere to a great extent, but the roll was continuous, whenever there was even the slightest swell.

The measles kept us engaged in the intervals between eating and holding on. Major Gresham was the first victim among the officers, while his room mate Lieutenant Fries was compelled to go into quarantine with him. Case after case appeared among the men, although strict quarantine was ordered. The isolation ward was filled to overflowing and the overflow had to be placed in the ward allotted to other diseases.

We all had great expectations of the pleasure we intended having at the Island of Guam, which appeared on the horizon Jan. 21. We all put on our best bib and tucker and smiled sweetly as the Executive officer of a German ship of war did the polite and courteous by a call on our captain. He asked permission for his superior in command, the Captain of the German man of war, to call and pay his respects. We had counted without the recognition of the Naval quarantine officer, who pulled up to the gang-plank in a little bustling, coughing steam launch, and amid groans and sighs launched to the breeze the dirty yellow flag, which needed no National code of signals to tell that we were quarantined for good and all—"Nothing," not even the U. S. mail, was to be unloaded. Lighters, two in number pulled up to the transport, filled with Filipinos, who sat in the hot sun, too lazy to move to the other side, where there was shade, clothed in a paper collar and sneakers, gazing in awe at the Americans.

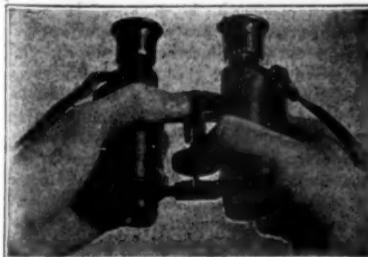
Excitement rose to fever heat at the sight of the rapid, saucy, pretty little steam launch of the German man of war appearing with its Captain sitting in the stern, his white blouse glittering with numerous decorations. He was met at the stairway by Lieutenant True, the officer of the guard, who politely informed him that the transport was quarantined by order of the local Health Officer and that he could not come aboard. He seemed non-plussed and kept continually saying, "but your Captain invited me on board." It finally dawned upon him that he was to miss the usual liquid refreshments issued on such state occasions and a good dinner besides. He flushed red and brilliant, and upon the flower scented zephyrs were wafted soft and low words fraught with keen emotion, "Damn the Quarantine," and its echo was found in every patriotic heart listening above; but there is worse, for over the big swell came a dancing boat containing two marine officers, stationed at Guam, dressed in their best uniforms, who had for months been dreaming, and dreaming again of the good dinner they would eat "when the transport came in." They were given the glad hand, at a distance, as they sat gazing passionately at the big boat and Lieutenant True at the gang-plank, but it was no go, and as they turned their boat's prow towards the green hills and the adobe shacks seen in the dim distance, tears could be seen welling over eye-lids, scorched by the tropic sun.

After a long delay lasting until the evening sun had passed down beyond the horizon, the Health officer decided to allow the freight to be unloaded, especially the refrigerated beef, which in part was to grace the table of the quarantine officer. J. S. K.

The following list of patents granted March 4 has been received from Wilkinson & Fisher, counsellors at law and solicitors of patents, Washington, D. C.: Submarine boat, J. P. Holland; cartridge, C. A. Bailey; gun cartridges, R. W. Scott; firearm sighting device, W. Youlton; gun-barrel, W. F. Cole; breech-loading gun, G. S. Lewis; rapid fire gun, G. J. Boehm; firing multishot guns, R. W. Scott; rudder attachment, E. G. Gaillac; ship windlasses and capstans, mechanism for operating, F. N. Cosmet; means for guiding and propelling steamships, L. Sher; submarine permanent way, K. Lepa.

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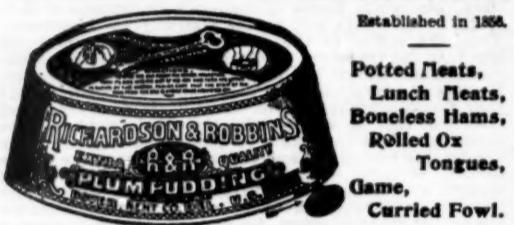
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This Society was organized in the Governor's Palace at Santiago, on July 31st, 1898 (14 days after the surrender). All officers and soldiers who worthily participated in that memorable campaign are eligible to membership. Annual dues are \$1.00. Life membership, \$25.00. No initiation fee. Send for application blanks to Major A. C. SHARPE, Secretary and Treasurer, Denver, Colo.

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The U. S. steam collier Hannibal has sailed from Cienfuegos, Cuba, for Lambert's Point, Norfolk, Va., for a consignment of coal for the vessels of the North Atlantic Station. It is quite likely the Hannibal will take a cargo of Pocahontas coal to the coaling station in the American Antilles.

The 22d U. S. Inf., which recently arrived in the United States from the Philippines, has been assigned stations as follows: Headquarters and Companies E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M. Fort Crook, Neb.; A and D, Fort Robinson, Neb.; B, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; C, Fort Logan H Roots, Ark.

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There is evidently a growing belief among the intelligent, conservative classes in Cuba that the only way to permanent peace and prosperity for the island lies through annexation. This feeling has undoubtedly been greatly strengthened by the failure, so far, of all efforts to obtain tariff concessions from the United States, but there are other contributory causes which are scarcely less powerful. One of these is the lack of confidence in the stability of the incoming administration of the Cuban republic. Mr. Palma, the President-elect, whose present purpose it is to be inaugurated some time in April, has been absent from Cuba for more than twenty years. His election to the Presidency is angrily resented by a large element of the Cuban population, many of whom charge that he was elected at the dictation of American interests. A representative of this class is Senor San Miguel, editor of La Lucha, the leading Spanish journal in Havana, who is now in the United States, and who is quoted as declaring that the election of Palma was a political mistake, that he will be able to maintain himself in office only so long as American troops remain in the island, and that Cuba's salvation lies in annexation. The military and naval authorities of the United States in Cuba are making active preparations to surrender their control and hand the administrative machinery and public property over to President Palma. But with the certainty that Mr. Palma will be confronted at the very outset by a powerful opposition, some of whose leaders suspect his purposes and doubt his capacity, it is clear that the withdrawal of American authority should be conducted gradually and with the utmost caution.

Mr. D. A. Sandford, of Oklahoma Territory, who has done missionary work for several years among the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians, contributes an article to the Purcell, I. T., Register, in which he declares that an Indian service while "very noble, generous and philanthropic" in some respects, is in others "base, selfish, mercenary and a terrible evil." He contends that it perpetuates savagery, pauperizes the Indians, fosters vice and breeds disease, and that under it the Indians are rapidly dying. Government schools for the Indians are the special objects of Mr. Sandford's attack, and he insists that these institutions breed disease, particularly tuberculosis. Owing to the sudden changes of Indian children from outdoor to indoor life in the winter with a return to it in the spring, tribes that were rugged and strong in their wild state a generation ago are now dying rapidly. All of which is exceedingly interesting, though somewhat irreconcilable with the fact that the Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, as shown by the census, has increased from 249,273 in 1890 to 270,544 in 1900.

According to a recent census of horses in Prussia there were of foals under one year of age, 165,046; horses between one and two years, 157,782; between two and three years, 154,241; and between three and four years old, 2,295,540; making a grand total of 2,293,627 horses of all ages. In time of peace there are altogether 103,000 horses with the colors in the German Army, namely, 65,000 in the cavalry, 33,000 in the artillery, and about 5,000 in the infantry. The average "life" of a horse in the cavalry and infantry is ten, and in the artillery nine years. The necessary remounts for supplying the gaps formed by the annual wastage are purchased as three-year-olds in the open market, at certain specified remount markets. The animals are then kept at remount depots, of which there are 17 in Prussia, 2 in Saxony, 5 in Bavaria, and one in Wurtemberg, until they are four years old, when they are drafted into the corps requiring them.

Harper's Weekly of March 1 says: "Secretary Root's arduous duties as the practical head of our colonial system have served somewhat to obscure his services as the civilian head of the Army. No member of the Administration is so severely taxed as he. The extra duties which have been thrust upon him by the necessity of providing some sort of civil government for the Philippines and by the continuance of our forces and the maintenance of our military government in Cuba themselves constitute a burden the bearing of which demands much more than ordinary strength. The task of the Secretary and his immediate assistants is an affair of day and night. Nevertheless, the proper jurisdiction of the War Department has not been neglected. Mr. Root has had an opportunity which no other Secretary has ever had—the opportunity to carry through Army reforms which have for years been demanded by modern military conditions. Mr. Root seized the opportunity presented by the revelations of actual warfare, and secured reforms for the Army which will be lasting."

Among the souvenirs recently added to the collection at the Navy Yard at Charlestown, Mass., are the shield which was attached to the stem of the Olympia when she fought at Manila, and the scroll bearing the ship's name, which was attached to the stern. Both were removed to make room for more elaborate ornaments.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

## ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

8 Nassau Street, New York.

Cable Address: Armysnavy, New York.

Entered at the New York, N. Y., Post Office as Second Class Matter.

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1902.

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The House Committee on Naval Affairs has now practically completed its hearings on the annual appropriation bill and will soon begin the actual work on the drafting of the proposed measure. Up to the present time the Committee has not touched on the important item of naval increase, but the chances are that there will be no change made by the Committee in the recommendation of the Navy Department for increasing the floating strength of the Navy. The attitude of the House Committee on Naval Affairs in respect to submarine torpedo boats is in accord with the position assumed by the Navy Department as a result of the investigations of the Naval Board on Construction. It must not be understood that either the Navy Department or the House Committee on Naval Affairs is finally and irrevocably opposed to adding to the strength of the Navy's fleet of submarine boats; but it is felt that the type has not yet been sufficiently tested and developed to warrant further construction along this line at the present time. It is the desire of the Department, and also of the Naval Committees of Congress, that before the submarine question is again considered with the idea of ordering additional boats there be held a competitive test between all of the different submarine boats invented in this and other countries. At the present time two of the submarine boat concerns in this country are engaged in a legal battle to decide the validity of their patents. This is urged as still another reason why the Government should not now make further contracts. The boat invented by Mr. Simon Lake, of Bridgeport, Conn., has not yet been tested and Congress does not propose to authorize the purchase of other types until it has been. If it is shown to be an infringement on the patents of the Holland Company this will alter the case.

Secretary Long has announced that Rear Admiral Crowninshield will be relieved as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation during the latter part of this month and formally assigned to the command of the European Station. Owing, however, to the condition of the battleship Illinois, which is to be Admiral Crowninshield's flag-ship and upon which he intends to go to the European Station, it is not probable that he will leave this country before the middle of April. Admiral Crowninshield becomes a rear admiral upon the retirement of Admiral Howell. Admiral Howell will be succeeded as president of the Naval Retiring Board by Captain James H. Sands, who will become a rear admiral upon the retirement, April 30, of Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar. Admiral Farquhar will probably be succeeded as chairman of the Light House Board by Rear Admiral Remey, who is now en route to this country from the Philippines.

It is estimated that the five thousand new design Army rifles now under way at the Springfield armory will be completed and ready for field trial in about six months. The rifle has never been patented. Ordnance officers are very enthusiastic over the new arm and believe that it will eventually be officially adopted for the entire service. It differs from the present service rifle in that it is lighter and is said to be much stronger, and hence able to withstand greater pressure and give higher velocities. Unlike the Krag rifle the new gun has its magazine located below the forearm of the piece and will be fed by a clip. It also differs from the present rifle in that the bolt, by having its travel regulated, acts as a cut-off. The bolt is also double-lugged and thus much stronger.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

As we have stated in previous descriptions of the gun it will be provided with the rod bayonet and will be the same caliber as the Krag rifle, the rifling and the number of rounds carried the same. The charge is 16 per cent. heavier (43.3 grains), and the total weight of the cartridge 3 per cent. (451.15 grains). The increase in muzzle energy is nearly one-third, that is, from 1052.0 to 2581.6 foot seconds, and the penetration into white pine 20 per cent. greater, 54.7 feet instead of 45.8. At the same time the weight of the new rifle is only 9.47 pounds, that of the present service rifle being 10.64 pounds. The maximum ordinate of 1,000 yards trajectory is 20.67 feet for the new rifle, and that of the service rifle 25.8 feet. In the weight of charge, initial velocity, muzzle energy, striking energy, the new rifle is much superior to either the Mauser or the new German rifle, while the weight is less.

of the type so generally adopted on the Atlantic coast. The cost for a gas buoy is about seven cents a day, and within comparatively recent dates some important improvements have been made in these buoys. The newest device is an arrangement whereby the escaping gas, on its way to the burner, rings a bell every fifteen seconds. By the new method these warnings can be maintained day and night, fair weather or foul. This system is somewhat more expensive than the older system, costing about \$25 per annum to maintain, or with the bell attachment, about \$50. Should the Cuban Government determine to cut loose completely from the leading strings held by the great Republic these expenses would fall upon the island Republic and considerable difficulty will probably be found in keeping up the system to its present efficiency.

We observe that there is a bill before Congress for the promotion of Capt. John F. Merry, U. S. N., on March 5, promotes Comdr. John D. Ford, U. S. N., to the next higher grade, and as Captain Ford was advanced for service during the Spanish War his promotion carries that of Comdr. Charles R. Roelker, U. S. N., and Captain Ford becomes an additional captain until his retirement on May 19 next. This retirement, however, does not operate as a promotion to a commander, the Department having ruled that an officer who has been advanced by numbers for service during the war with Spain is not to be regarded as additional to the number allowed by law in his grade until he is promoted to a higher grade than the one in which he received advancement, the purpose of the provision of law incorporated in the Personnel bill being not to hasten the promotion of officers advanced for war service, but to prevent such advancement from interfering with the promotion of others. The section of the Personnel act applying to the case of Captain Ford is as follows: "That no promotion shall be made to fill a vacancy occasioned by the promotion, retirement, death, resignation or dismissal of any officer who, at the time of such promotion, retirement, death, resignation or dismissal, is an additional number of his grade under the foregoing provisions."

The retirement of Rear Admiral John A. Howell, U. S. N., on March 16, will promote to the grade of captain on the active list Comdr. Frederick M. Symonds, U. S. N.

Comdr. John M. Hawley, U. S. N., whose statement to the House Committee on Naval Affairs in favor of establishing a naval recruiting station on the Great Lakes we published last week, has presented the matter so clearly that it is difficult to conceive of any tenable opposition to the project. The marvelous growth of our lake commerce has brought into its service a large body of hardy, intelligent, patriotic young men who virtually constitute a naval reserve and from whose ranks the Government will always be able to draw desirable recruits for the Navy in time of need. Commander Hawley's contention that these men are of a better class than those recruited on the coast is doubtless sound. With this excellent material to draw upon, a recruiting station at some properly chosen point on the Great Lakes would afford a feeder capable of supplying the Navy with a large enrollment of vigorous, well-seasoned sailors to meet its increasing needs. The mere fact that the State of Illinois alone furnished more than one thousand naval recruits during the Spanish war, and that 70 per cent. of them are still in the service, is of itself enough to demonstrate the valuable possibilities of the establishment which Commander Hawley has recommended.

The mail reports which have recently been received by the State Department from New-chwang, China in regard to the collisions that occurred in the first of the year between the sailors of the Vicksburg and Russian soldiers, make out a strong case for Commander Barry's men. According to these reports the American sailors were attacked without reason or cause in their own club room in New-chwang and were rather badly handled by the superior force. It was only natural that they defended themselves to the best of their ability and from the reports it would seem that their defense was not of the worst and resulted in not a few broken crowns for the Russians. We are glad to learn that the United States Consul, Mr. Henry E. Miller, lodged a vigorous protest with the Russian commander at the treatment accorded the American sailors. The reports may lead to further representations by the State Department to the Russian Government.

Nothing is known officially at the War Department relative to the statements recently made to the effect that 1st Lieut. Powell Clayton, 5th Cav., was ostracized in Mexico for refusing to fight a duel with some Mexican officer with whom, it is alleged, he became involved in a political controversy. Lieutenant Clayton was not recalled from duty in Mexico, to which country his father is the Ambassador of this country, because of any challenge to fight a duel but because his services were needed with his regiment. The War Department cannot account for the report that the young officer was relieved for any such reason, and it seems rather strange to the officials that the matter should be aired for the benefit of the public six months after his relief.

Between four and five hundred buoys are required for the proper marking of the harbors of the Cuban coast, and the bill for these buoys has, so far, been settled by the United States. A large proportion are gas buoys

Rear Admiral Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment of the Navy Department, has been authorized by the Secretary of the Navy to conduct experiments with all systems of wireless telegraphy with a view to the adoption for the Navy of a system most suited to its needs. An officer of the Navy, connected with the Bureau of Equipment, has recently been ordered to Berlin, Germany, for the purpose of inspecting the wireless telegraphy system used by that country. The Navy Department has purchased from a Berlin wireless telegraphy concern a complete set of instruments, and will give the system an exhaustive test. Besides all of the vessels now under construction for the Navy the Secretary of the Navy has directed that every ship sent to navy yards for repairs of any description be equipped with the wireless telegraphy mast and other apparatus necessary for the installation of any system.

With reference of the alleged intention of Congress to investigate the Ordnance Department, referred to last week, we find that the story grew out of a letter written by a Representative in Congress to the Secretary of War complaining against the treatment accorded by the Ordnance Department to the inventors of the high explosive thorite. At the same time the old stereotyped charges were made by the Congressman that the Ordnance Department failed to treat civilian inventors with fairness. As we stated last week such letters as these are of common occurrence in all branches of the Government which have the awarding of contracts. No attention will be paid to the matter by the War Department, and there is no reason to believe that Congress will take the question up in any manner.

The uniform board of the Army has been in session this week and has considered many of the changes which are considered advisable by Lieutenant General Miles and other officers who have made a careful study of the matter. It is admitted that some change will be made in the dress coat of officers and the puzzling question that now confronts the Board is what to do for the enlisted men. The suggestion made some time ago that the soldiers be provided with a combined undress and dress coat is under consideration and may finally be adopted. There seems to be little doubt but that the helmet for dress uniform will be abolished. The Board is somewhat hampered in its work by having to keep in mind the immense quantity of clothing now on hand which would become a dead loss to the Government in case very radical changes were adopted.

The Bureau of Navigation positively denies, as we expected would be the case, that Gunner Joseph Hill was disqualified for a commission in the Navy because, as press despatches have recently alleged, he did not possess the "necessary social standing." According to the officers at the Navy Department Mr. Hill passed in his examinations, mentally and physically, but was found deficient in professional qualifications. It seems that he has been reported to the Department by a former commanding officer for insubordination, and that several of his former commanding officers refused to recommend him for a commission. The Board did not think that his record would justify it in recommending him to the Secretary for a commission as ensign.

The House Committee on Military Affairs will report the bill making appropriations for the Army for the next fiscal year immediately upon the return to Washington of Representative Hull, Chairman of the Committee. We have already published the bill. Mr. Hull is expected to arrive in Washington next week.

## GENERAL FUNSTON DEFENDS THE ARMY.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U. S. A., was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the Lotus Club in New York city on Saturday, March 8, which was attended by about three hundred people. General Funston made a ringing defense of the Army and of the Government's general policy in the Philippines. His remarks were received with the warmest approval and were frequently interrupted with applause. As reported in the New York Sun, General Funston said:

"To talk about the Philippines, and about the war over there, is not in all respects agreeable, but I am glad of the opportunity to lay before such a company a few facts. It may aid some of you, who have been misled by stories of various kinds, to believe that the Army in the Philippines has been doing as well as it possibly could, and it may enable others of you to be prouder than ever of the patience and fortitude and humanity which have distinguished the course of the Army and Navy in the Philippines from the beginning of the war down to the present time. (Applause.)

"I shall take very little of your time, and you will take into consideration, of course, the fact that I am not a public speaker. A man could not by knocking around the world for fifteen or twenty years acquire many graces as a speaker; but I will give you a few plain facts and ask you to draw your own conclusions.

## WE COULD NOT SCUTTLE.

"When the City of Manila was surrendered to the Navy under Admiral Dewey (cheers) and to the Army under General Merritt, there were in the city some hundreds of Spanish families, men, women and children, and a great many thousands of Spanish soldiers who were prisoners of war in the hands of our troops.

"In the eyes of the world these people, absolutely unarmed and helpless, were dependent entirely upon us for protection. In addition to these there were many European residents; there were German and British merchants with their families; proprietors of banks, commercial houses, warehouses, railroads, representing millions upon millions of dollars' worth of property.

"To have turned these helpless Spaniards and others over to the mercy of the uncontrollable mob which constituted the army of Aguinaldo would have been a positive crime. The Bulgarian and Armenian massacres would have been repeated on a smaller scale, and the whole thing would have constituted the blackest page in American history, a thing we could not blot out in a thousand years of repentance. (Applause.)

## MASSACRE AND LOOT FOR MANILA.

"It is not to be supposed that Aguinaldo and some of the other higher officers would have countenanced a massacre of the helpless Spaniards, or the looting of the city of Manila; but there is no possible doubt as to what would have happened. The thirty thousand armed men who constituted his force would have been absolutely beyond control, and one has but to know that pitiable story of the execution of two hundred helpless Spanish soldiers in 1899 by an insurgent major in the province of Albay—he has but to know that awful story in order to realize to what depths these brutal savages could go.

"No joint occupation of the city of Manila was possible; only one thing could be done, and that was to put the insurgents bag and baggage clear outside of the city and make them stay outside, police the city with our own soldiers, and allow things to remain in that state until a final disposition of the Philippine Islands, could be settled, either by the Treaty of Paris or finally by the people of the United States.

"Accordingly, on the demand of the American authorities, the insurgents went outside the city instead of going up to Malolos, where their government went. They formed a line of trenches running parallel with our own, and extending from the sea at Malibon on one side to Pera-cuna on the other. They dug their trenches to within one hundred to two hundred and fifty yards of our own lines and filled them with twenty or thirty thousand armed men, so that constant vigilance was necessary on our part.

## FILIPINOS PROVOKED WAR.

"The insurgents with ribald jests, with curses and indecent oaths and insults, taunted us as cowards, and dared our men to open fire, but stern discipline prevailed in our Army, and we obeyed the instructions from General Otis to avoid a conflict under all circumstances, or delay it as long as was possible; but day after day the friction became more intense; nearly all of us, I think, realized that it was not a question of months but a question of a few days until the clash must come.

"Aguinaldo and his paper government, his cabinet, and his self-appointed congress retired to Malolos and there issued proclamations and sulked.

"Finally, probably two weeks before the beginning of the war, an insurgent captain who refused to respond to the challenge of a sentry on the streets of Manila, was shot dead. That was the first actual clash.

"About three days after that a private soldier of the 1st Montana Regiment, who was on sentry duty outside the city, was approached by a man with a rifle at about 10 o'clock at night; he gave the usual challenge, but the man did not respond, but instead of that fired at him from a distance of a very few yards, but, Filipino-like, missed him. (Laughter).

"Only two days later, a private of the South Dakota Regiment on outpost duty, only two miles north of the city, was approached by an apparently unarmed native who asked him for a match. The sentry started to hand him one, when he drew a bolo, a native knife about two feet long, and gave him a terrific blow across the face, cutting him from the top of the skull down to the chin, and I am glad to say that within about half a second the native fell dead, shot through the heart.

## FISHED FOR IT UNTIL THEY GOT IT.

"A few days later a drunken mob of Filipinos, partly officers and partly soldiers of Aguinaldo's army, attempted to rush through the lines of the 1st Nebraska near Santa Casa; only the presence of Colonel Stearns, that magnificent soldier who fell at Cang Co, prevented the fight from opening at that time. He had a great deal of influence over the natives and over his own men, and he induced them to retire.

"Three days later an insurgent lieutenant and two soldiers approached a sentry on the Santa Lucia Bridge, three miles east of Manila. The sentry, in accordance with the orders that sentries usually have, challenged the three at once, and instead of halting the men gave him an insolent reply, came forward, started to cross his post, and he fired, and by one shot killed the lieutenant and one soldier. (Laughter and cheers.)

"The remaining soldier ran back to the insurgent line after this shot had rang out, and the 1st Nebraska was called out. Of course, there was a great deal of excitement, and everybody thought it was like the incident of the attempt to assassinate the sentry of the Montana Regiment, which resulted in the shooting of the Filipino captain in Manila. We also thought that the thing was

ended for the time being, but within a minute or two rifle fire broke out from the insurgent trenches in front of the 1st Nebraska Regiment, and war had begun.

## OH, THE SENTRY BEGAN THE WAR, DID HE?

"It is said that that sentry began the war by firing the first shot, but I think Army officers here will bear me out in the statement that if he had shot his own captain under the same circumstances he would have gone scot-free (applause), or even if he had shot the General commanding the Army of the United States. The Secretary of War, or even the President himself, cannot force his way past a sentry of our Army. Under the circumstances, there is no possible doubt that he was justified in shooting this man, and the incident should have been closed right there; but the excited insurgents in the trenches, hearing what had happened, opened fire on the 1st Nebraska, a fire that spread like a prairie fire on the plains of Kansas for five miles to the right.

## AND SO THE DANCE BEGAN.

"The 20th Kansas, of which I was colonel at that time, was stationed in a district known as Penango, the commercial part of the city of Manila. We had on outpost about seventy-five men. I had just retired that evening, when Major Metcalfe, afterward Colonel of the regiment, came to my door and knocked. I got up and went to the door and he said:

"Well, Colonel, the dance has begun."

"I said: 'What dance?' (Laughter.) And he said: Come out on the porch and listen to it.'

"We went out and heard that old familiar sound, the rattle of the Mauser ride.

"Of course, there are all sorts of men in our Army, Regular and Volunteer, good, bad and indifferent; but I believe that it is a pretty safe guess to say that 95 per cent. of the men who constitute our Army are a brave and humane lot of men, who are a credit to the Service. (Long applause.)

"The other 5 per cent. of the men are the kind that write letters to the newspapers at home and tell big stories, and they are the class of men who have ornamented the inside of a guardhouse more often than they have distinguished themselves in the field. (Applause.)

## SOME OF THE GOOD MEN WHO ARE GONE.

"I wish to hold up a certain officer who lost his life in the Philippines as a fair type of our Army officer, as humane and kind a gentleman as ever lived. Capt. George J. Godfrey of the 22d Infantry, who was born here in New York city, was appointed to West Point from here, and served under New York men. He was a very popular man, beloved by his own soldiers, and beloved by the natives, too, popular with his own comrades, humane and just, without such a thing as hatred in his heart.

"I was on a campaign one day with Godfrey's company, and owing to the conditions there—ambuscades being absolutely certain—we ran into an ambuscade and had a fierce fight, lasting for about half a minute, and Godfrey was shot through the heart as close to me as the President of this club is. I heard the curses of his men and saw them crying, and I knew what they had lost in their beloved captain.

"Another type of man was a certain Sergeant O'Brien, 1st sergeant of Troop G of the 4th U. S. Cav., twenty-five years an enlisted man in the Army, a magnificent type of the professional soldier, sober, attentive to his duties, courteous, and with great pride in his occupation. He had started at one time on a scout from the town of San Isidro, with Troop G, now at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

"O'Brien had been ill in the hospital for some days; he heard that we were going on a scout and he wanted to go with the troop. But his Captain, Captain Keefer, said: 'No, Sergeant, you can't go: you are not well enough.' O'Brien replied:

"I have been in every fight with my troop for twenty-five years, and I hope I don't have to be left behind now."

"Captain Keefer said: 'Well, all right, come along.'

"We marched out to the town of Sampaloc. We had information that 250 insurgents, under Lacuna, were going to attack the town that night: the town had a very small garrison. We divided our men up so that our detachment, with which we finally struck them, numbered only about fifty men.

"Within twenty-five minutes after leaving town we struck them, and there was one of those wild minutes that are worth ten years of an ordinary humdrum existence, and when it was over there were forty-four dead insurgents on the field and among our own dead was Sergeant O'Brien, shot through the heart, shot off from his horse.

"I simply wish to hold up those two soldiers, Godfrey and O'Brien, as fair samples of the magnificent men who are being sacrificed in the Philippine Islands.

## SHOT IN THE BACK.

"And now I am going to say something which I hope you gentlemen will not criticize; I am going to say it just as mildly as I can, but we who have seen our men killed, who have seen our men die of typhoid fever, die of dysentery in the hospitals, and who have buried them in hundreds of nameless graves in the Philippine Islands, feel bitterly about this subject. All of those men who have fallen since the month of January, 1900, have died not because the Filipinos really had much heart in fighting against us, but because they were kept up by a lot of misinformed and misguided people here in the United States. (Applause and cries of 'That's right!')

"It is perfectly proper for us to have all sorts of opinions about the advisability of holding the Philippine Islands—as to whether they are worth anything to us or whether they are a burden to us—we are perfectly justified in having as many opinions about them as there are islands in the Philippines; but, for heaven's sake, let us keep those opinions to ourselves until the sovereignty of the United States has been established over every square inch of those islands, and then let us get together and pull hair and fight the thing out among ourselves. (Cheers and prolonged applause.)

## ALL OVER BUT FOR MISGUIDED AMERICANS.

"I have been told by a number of insurgent officers of high rank, after their surrender or after their capture, and they were kept up solely after January, 1900, by the hope that the people of the United States would compel the government to withdraw from the islands. I was told that without any hesitation whatever by even so reserved a man as Aguinaldo himself. I was told that by the notorious Alejandrino, by Luna, by Pablo Tecson, none of these men made any secret of it at all.

"It cannot be claimed that the first part of the war should have been the end of it at all; the first part of the war was absolutely unavoidable; it could not have been avoided, but when the insurgent army went to pieces in January, 1900, when they broke up into bands of guerrillas—their thing would have stopped; they would have turned in their arms and given up, and all the hundreds of lives and all the millions of money expended since that time would have been saved.

## WAS WASHINGTON AN ASSASSIN?

"I hope that I may be allowed to combat another impression that is altogether too prevalent in the United

States; that is, that the insurgent leaders in the Philippines are a very high type of men, patriots, fighting for the good of their country, and all that sort of thing, and that they are to be compared with the men who won the independence of the United States more than a hundred years ago. I shall in a few moments give you a few samples of some of these patriots over there, and allow you to make your own comparisons.

"About the ablest military leader the insurgents had was Antonio Luna, who was a brave man, a good officer, accomplished, and as to the capability to handle troops in the field he probably would come up almost to the officers of our own Army. This man on account of his personal courage was gaining such prestige with the insurgents that Aguinaldo ordered him to be assassinated, which was done at the town of Planan, the man being shot down in cold blood by the sentries on guard at Aguinaldo's door when he stated to the sentry on duty that he wanted to see Aguinaldo. I talked with the late lamented dictator himself on that subject, and asked him about it. He said:

"Why, yes. I had him killed simply because if I had not he would have been dictator in my place."

"Can you imagine George Washington doing such a thing as that? (Cheers.)

## DID GENERAL FUNSTON MURDER CHILDREN?

"In the town of San Isidro, where I commanded for a year and a half, was a family of the name of Baya, a Filipino family. The father had been an opponent always of rebellion; he was a large landowner and had a considerable family. He had five or six sons, among them, the youngest boy, a chap of about ten years. This boy was working away at the English language, and he had come to me half a dozen times to get some aid when he would get all tangled up on some of our beautiful words.

"This boy was suspected finally of being a spy because he came over to my headquarters a few times.

"This poor, helpless boy, who was as innocent of being a spy as any one possibly could be, and who in fact had never discussed any phase of the war with me at all, was taken by these murderers, tied to a stake and flogged to death. They flogged him for three hours, until he fell dead.

"Can you imagine Israel Putman doing a thing of that kind? (Cheers.)

"A few days later the same chief who had had the boy flogged and who had been unable to collect any taxes in the town, made a raid in the town with a number of guerrillas; he made the raid and burned about three hundred houses and killed more than fifteen hundred people, without any just cause or provocation whatever, in order to compel them to pay taxes to the alleged insurgent Government. We had been hunting him for fully a year, and laid for him for many a week, and I am glad to say that the next time I had command of a detachment that got him, and now he is with the angels. (Laughter and applause.)

## EVERY CHIEF A MURDERER IN OUR EYES.

"It would be impossible to exaggerate the number of crimes that have been committed by the insurgent leaders, crimes almost against their own people, the assassinations of Filipinos, not only those who were suspected of being in sympathy with the Americans, but people who had refused to pay insurgent taxes, men against whom there was no suspicion whatever. The number would run not only up into the hundreds, but even up into the thousands.

"There is not a town in the Philippine Islands in which men have not been assassinated by the orders of these men, and there is not a single chief, from Aguinaldo down to the lowest leader of a band of guerrillas, who could not be put on trial and convicted of murder before any jury in the United States, downright, deliberate, cold-blooded murder.

"Aguinaldo himself, tried in any court in the world, could be convicted of the murder of Luna, and there is not one who could not be convicted of the assassination of men, women and children.

## OCCASIONALLY A FEW GET HANGED.

"We had at San Isidro a sergeant of police named Lopez; he had been a soldier in the Spanish Army. We appointed this man a sergeant of police and he was very efficient in the obtaining of information regarding the insurgent tax collectors who came into the town, and also in ascertaining the hiding places of concealed arms. The insurgents made every effort to capture this man, but he slept with our soldiers and they found it impossible.

"One day he and his wife and daughter, a young girl of about 15 years, went in a small vehicle, about as large as one of our buggies, to a little town not far off on a visit. Tecson's men were lying in wait for them and captured them, and they took these two women and this man out into the fields and brought them before a guerrilla chief, who ordered the three to be thrown down a well 35 feet deep. We recovered their bodies a short time afterward; we captured the murderers and hanged every one of them. (Applause.)

"I believe it is safe to say that there has never been a war in this world where the people have shown such patience and such humanity as have the United States troops in the Philippine Islands. (Cheers.) With very rare exceptions all the men executed have been executed after a fair trial before a military commission. They had counsel to defend them where the case has gone before the commanding general for final review.

"Of course, there have been exceptions, but probably not more than a dozen altogether, where men caught red-handed in the commission of a crime have been summarily executed. But that is done in every war; it was done in our own Civil War; it has been done in every war that the world ever saw. But these cases have been very rare.

"I suppose that as many as 700 men in the Philippines have been tried and sentenced to death for murder by our Military commissions, or probably three-fourths of them for murder. Of those, not more than two hundred have been executed. The sentences of the others have been commuted to imprisonment for a number of years, and others for various reasons have been allowed to go free.

"I do not want to say anything brutal, but as I say, the Army feels bitterly about this business. I have no quarrel with the man who thinks that we should not at first have taken the Philippine Islands. I have no quarrel with the man who thinks a whole lot of things but who does not say too much about it now; but all those men who have been writing and talking about this thing and keeping this warfare alive, and in the field to-day—I say that I would rather see any one of these men hanged—hanged for treason, hanged for giving aid and comfort to the enemy—than see the humblest soldier in the United States Army lying dead on the field of battle." (Applause and cheers.)

## WHY NOT WAIT UNTIL ARMS ARE LAID DOWN.

"Those of us who have served with these humble men,

these magnificent soldiers, these faithful fellows, feel for them in a way that others can scarcely understand.

NOT FIT FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.

"It cannot be said that these people are fit for self-government; it is perfectly ridiculous to imagine such a government. Of course they clamor for it, and of course when I say that they are not fit for self-government, I do not mean that they are not fit for some such Government as has been given to them under Judge Taft, but I mean absolute independence. No, there is no comparison between the Cubans and the Filipinos as far as their capacity for self-government is concerned, I know them pretty well, but it cannot be denied that the Filipino insurgents have not and never had among them such men as that magnificent Maximo Gomez, such a man as Garcia, or such a man as Lacret, and dozens of other insurgent chiefs; such men as Palma, who was one of their leaders in the rebellion of '68.

"These men will see that Cuba is taken care of all right. Garcia put into it every cent he had, with the exception of a few thousand dollars which he gave to his wife to live; the same with Maceo, the same with dozens and dozens of other insurgent leaders.

"Some of them were not worth much perhaps, but there have been absolutely no men in the Philippine Islands, if we except Antonio Luna, now dead, and Pablo Tecson, who is still living, who have character and real patriotism enough to enable them to form a government over there and keep it going for as long as six months.

OUR WITHDRAWAL MEANS CHAOS.

"If we withdraw from the Philippines to-day, withdraw entirely, and not establish a protectorate, there would be half a dozen kinds of civil war inside of six months; there is no possible doubt of that. Every chief would gather his followers about him, and they would burn and loot and march up and down the country, each man killing those opposed to him, and we would have another Colombia or Venezuela or some other kind of South American trouble on our hands at once, and the world, I am sure, would hold the United States responsible for that."

STORY OF THE CAPTURE OF AGUINALDO.

In response to an urgent demand General Funston proceeded with much reluctance to tell the story of his capture of Aguinaldo. He said in introducing his remarks: "Of course you know it was what they call 'a dirty Irish trick' on Aguinaldo." (Great laughter).

"Aguinaldo," General Funston continued, "told me that he had never returned anywhere near the vicinity of Manila after he had been chased northward by Gen. Lawton. (Cheers for Lawton).

"He had retired to the little village of Baler, near the northeast coast of Luzon, across an almost impassable range of mountains, and there, accompanied by, I believe, eight officers and forty soldiers, had settled down in this small village, which was fifty miles from the nearest town garrisoned by Americans, and I can tell you that fifty miles over those mountains is further than from here to San Francisco on a Pullman car." (Laughter). Then followed the story of the capture of Aguinaldo's letters and the inception and execution of the plot to penetrate his stronghold and capture him. As to his command being disguised, Gen. Funston said, "there seems to be a very general misapprehension of the fact that we had gone to Aguinaldo clothed in insurgent uniforms. The fact is that we had been accustomed to going about in all sorts of uniforms, and sometimes with no uniforms at all. We were merely dressed as if we had gone out to-night in evening clothes, to shoot people, and then come back and hidden our Mausers, and put on regular working clothes again. But we took along some insurgent uniforms, probably about twenty, although not more than half a dozen were worn at all; and it is a fact that having those insurgent uniforms with us had no bearing on the success of the expedition. The insurgent uniform, by the way, was merely the uniform of the Spanish Army. They had these uniforms because they had captured them when they drove the Spaniards out of the towns of central Luzon, and consequently when the insurgents began fighting us they uniformed every man in Spanish uniforms, and I do not know but that we had about as much right to put that uniform on the Macababe soldiers as had the insurgents to wear it. That is a question worth thinking about."

In substance General Funston's account of his expedition was what we have already had, but there were some things of special interest in it and we give the following:

Hilario Placido and three other officers who accompanied us had been insurgents, two of them had been captured about three months before and the others had voluntarily surrendered. No particular inducement was offered to them to join us, except that we told them we would reward them pretty well and we would have a pretty good time. (Laughter.) They were not informed as to the actual purpose of the expedition until we had sailed from Manila, as it was not considered advisable to take too many into our confidence.

"However, we sailed from Manila on the Vicksburg, and by the way it was a lucky thing for us to get such a ship as the Vicksburg, and so fine an officer as Captain Barry in command of her, and such a lot of sailors as manned her, because if we had to depend on any merchant ship in the world, or any picked up crew of men, I don't know what in hell we—mean we would never have put that expedition through successfully. (Great embarrassment on Funston's part as he caught the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage's eye.)

"The country between the place of disembarkation and his camp was almost impassable mountains—mountains which had never been crossed by a white man, except once, by a Jesuit priest, about twenty-five years before. The country was inhabited mostly by savages, but there was about twenty miles north of our landing place a village known as Casiguran, a small town of not over three hundred people. They had a president, or mayor as we would call him, and a small force of insurgent soldiers.

"Before disembarking from the ship we five Americans were dressed entirely as private soldiers, in the uniform of the United States Army, but with no insignia of rank. Each man wore a campaign hat, a blue shirt and a pair of khaki trousers, and carried no extras, I believe, but a few that didn't weigh very much anyhow, and when we reached Casiguran we were turned over to the Casiguran authorities and put in the town jail. In case I ever run off for office back in Kansas, I don't want that fact brought out."

"It had been our hope that in this town of Casiguran we would be enabled to obtain some provisions that we could carry, but we found the people there living almost exclusively on sweet potatoes and fresh fish. For obvious reasons it was impossible for us to carry enough of those articles to last for seven or eight days.

"It is too long a story to go through—that terrible march. We left Casiguran unable to obtain a full supply of cracked corn; we left with what would be about a

three-day's ration, counting on two meals a day and with probably one day's ration of dried meat. We simply thought we would take chances. If the march had lasted another day, if we had been twenty miles further away, not a single one of us we would ever have got out of the country alive. When we finally reached our destination some of the Macabebes had given up, some of them were crawling on all fours, and I myself had to lie down every half hour for a minute or two, so weak that I could not walk.

"For the first six days we made this cracked corn hold out, with the dried meat; then we caught small snails and ate them; we scraped limpets off the rocks and ate them, for we were marching along the sea, and I regret to say that we also ate an octopus. I know the octopus is supposed to live in New York and therefore I am afraid to speak about that. This octopus is a sort of small devil fish, and the Macabebes made a stew of it. I took some and I don't believe I care for any more.

"Hilario Placido, who had been an insurgent officer who had been shot through the lungs early in the war, back in 1899, was personally acquainted with Aguinaldo, and was standing next to him when the firing began. In the meantime Sigismundo had gone outside and ordered the firing.

"IS IT A JOKE?" ASKS AGGY.

"When the firing began Aguinaldo thought his own men had ordered the fire to greet the re-enforcements they were expecting, so he stepped to the window and said:

"Stop that foolishness."

Then Hilario Placido hurried him to the floor and said: "You are a prisoner; keep still."

"About that time we five Americans got into the room and Aguinaldo got on his feet, and he was a very mel-mel individual. He was fearfully excited, as a man would naturally be under those circumstances. He asked us to protect him and I assured him that he would be protected. He said:

"This is not true? This is a joke?" I said:

"No, this is not a joke; this is the real thing." (Laughter.)

The tumult was all over in a very few minutes, but the Macabebes were wildly excited; they had been under a terrible nervous strain, and especially for an hour the situation was very trying for them; they ran around like wild men and insisted upon hugging us and calling out in Spanish: 'What's the matter with the Macabebes? They're all right. Who's all right? The Macabebes.'

"You will understand that these men had very little faith in the outcome of the expedition. We did not explain to them what we were going to do until we sailed from Manila. They feared that none of us would ever come back, and it was simply by cajoling and threatening also that we kept them up to it.

"They were men no better, nor any worse, than the other Filipinos. They were simply Filipinos and did not constitute a separate tribe, but simply belonged to a certain village; they have never been insurgents simply because of the lack of opportunity.

"The Macabebes had recognized Aguinaldo and were anxious to kill him. They had no particular spite against the other insurgents. It was in 1897 that 300 Macabebes were penned up in a church and burned to death by an insurgent force under Aguinaldo, and that is the reason they felt so bitterly toward him personally.

"However, we took every possible precaution to protect the prisoners from harm, and treated them with all consideration. They appeared very much surprised that they were not put in irons, and they asked if they were to be sent to Guam—evidently they had heard of that cheerful resort—and also if they were to be executed. We told them that it was very unlikely, but that it would depend very much on their own conduct.

"Just as we reached the coast we saw a black speck of smoke away out at sea, and we knew that the Navy was doing things right, just as it usually does them. The Vicksburg steamed in within two miles of the shore, it not being safe to come closer, so we arranged a signal. We had brought down with us a bed sheet, and this was rigged on a bamboo pole, and we signalled: 'We have him; send boats for all.'

"We watched with our glasses the signal on the Vicksburg, and finally we spelled it out:

"Bully! We are coming." But a tremendous surf was running, and we had very serious doubts as to our ability to get on board the ship. All of the ship's boats except the steam launch were lowered, and they came through that surf—and honestly, it seems to me as if it was half as high as this room; maybe it was higher, I don't know. One of the boats turned upside down, but finally they came through the surf and the men cheered and yelled.

CAPTAIN BARRY IN THE FIRST BOAT.

The commander was in the first boat that came through.

"We ran up and of course there were very cordial greetings. It seemed to me those men never stopped howling and yelling; they just went through the surf and they were drenched through and through from head to foot, but that didn't make any difference. When they got through with their boats they just yelled and whooped it up.

"We got out with a great deal of difficulty. A couple of trips had to be made, but fortunately we go through without any accident at all, and we were finally on board the Vicksburg all drenched through from head to foot. The officers lent us some clothing and we sat down to a very good dinner, and two days later we turned the late lamented Emilio Aguinaldo over to General MacArthur.

"I had a most important talk with Aguinaldo on the way down—and by the way he is a very reserved, cautious man, says very little, and you have to get everything out of him by questions. Barcelonia was very talkative, and consequently we concluded that what he said was not of a very great deal of value.

"The most important thing that we got out of Aguinaldo was in his mellow moment about half an hour after his capture. Just as soon as things calmed down I went to talk with him, before he got his wits collected, and so I asked him a few questions, a little bit impressively. Of course we had all heard this story to the effect that Admiral Dewey, and various Consuls and naval officers had promised the Filipinos independence. As far as I am personally concerned, Dewey's denial of that thing settles it with me. (Cheers and applause.) But just to see what Aguinaldo would say I asked him the question direct:

"Did you ever have any promise from anybody, any American Army or Navy officer, that the United States was going to recognize the Filipinos?"

"He hesitated and stammered, and said—this is in confidence: I didn't know I was going to tell about this at a Lotos Club dinner; this is between ourselves. (Cries of course.) He said:

"No, nobody promised us anything; but we had faith in the generosity of the American people." (Loud cheers and applause.)

NAVAL STATION AT OLONGAPO.

Secretary Long has transmitted to the House of Representatives, and that body has published as Document No. 140, the report of the commission authorized by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1901, to examine the coast and the waters of the Philippine Islands and report upon the advisability of establishing a naval station on said coast, and the most suitable place for it. This commission consisted of the following naval officers: Rear Admiral George C. Remey, President; Captain Charles M. Thomas, Commander T. C. McLean, Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal and Lieutenant A. P. Niblock. They report that Olongapo in Subig Bay is the most suitable place for the principal naval station in the Philippine Islands, it being strategically superior to Ililio, which also received careful consideration, and state that means are available for acquiring by purchase or condemnation all lands necessary for the purpose of the station. Olongapo Harbor, the report continues, affords a large anchorage, free from the influence of tidal currents, well protected from direct wave action, and with ample depth of water, except on a small sand bank at its eastern end, and two small reefs, Caiman and Carrasco, which can be removed at moderate expense. For the naval station proper, the most important feature, in the opinion of the commission is the inner basin in the northeast part of Olongapo Harbor. This basin of about 270 acres would afford a safe harbor, free from currents and wave action and well protected from winds, where a large number of ships could be moored alongside piers and wharves, take or leave the dry docks, or lie at anchor, in all conditions of tide or weather.

The total area of the site recommended is about 325 acres. Of this fully one-half is up to the grade of nearly two feet above high water. Twenty borings show that the underlying strata are compact sand with enough clay to enable borings as deep as fifty feet without piping. It is an interesting fact that Spain several years ago selected this site for a naval station, made extensive surveys and complete plans and had the work of construction well under way when she lost the islands. Several of the buildings she erected on concrete foundations, intended for machine shops, contain iron columns for the support of tracks for traveling cranes, the cranes being now on the tracks, and there is not to be found any indications of settlements. For dry docks, firm soil and rock foundation can be found on the north and east side of the basin. There will be no difficulties in building quay walls, piers, and wharves at any point required, and the dredging needed to secure a uniform depth in the basin will be in sand. As for building material, 500,000 cubic yards of excellent trap rock suitable for concrete or road making can be had from the hill north of the basin, and there is an unexhaustible supply of the same material within easy distance. Dressed stone, such as the Spaniards used, is easily obtainable, good sand is abundant and as the Spaniards made brick of good quality within two miles of the site the Americans can do the same. There is said to be good hard construction timber of different varieties in the islands, but the commission has been unable to find the source of supplies equal to prospective needs, and it is therefore believed that estimates for lumber and timber required should be based on the cost of importing the same from the Pacific coast of the United States.

The river Kalaklan has a fresh water supply in the dry season and also the river Binicitan, coming into the basin from the east giving a total of 5,000 gallons per minute. The exclusive control of the water-shed of the Kalaklan River should be retained by the Government in order to preserve the purity of the water.

The labor supply in and about Subig is at present very limited, but with a railroad joining the station and Manila, the supply of both labor and material should be sufficient to meet all requirements. The line for this railway was surveyed by the Spanish officials, and at Olongapo several miles of the roadbed are graded. The land set apart for the naval station should extend to not less than a half mile back from the shore line of Olongapo Harbor and basin.

Olongapo and all of the district in the vicinity of Subig Bay is very salubrious. The climate is relatively good, as compared with other parts of the islands. The site for a naval station at Olongapo is in all respects suitable for a naval station complete in all facilities for repair of vessels and assembling and storing supplies of all kinds. It admits of such strong defense by shore batteries, mines, search lights, and auxiliary means as to be capable of certain and effectual defense without the aid of any portion of the fleet.

A French author, M. Arthur Levy, is about to publish a work entitled "Napoleon et la Paix," intended to prove, by the aid of documents drawn for the most part from foreign archives, that Napoleon always made war against his will. The Revue Illustrée, which prints some advance pages of the work, relative to certain episodes in which Queen Louise of Prussia figured, says that it is an important work, calculated to produce a great sensation. Its author has written other works on Napoleon.

A despatch from Fort Crook, Neb., states that one car of the trains bearing the 22d Infantry, homeward bound from Manila, was wrecked at that place on March 11. Eight men were injured as follows: Sergeant Oscar Reulin; Corporals Charles L. Duval, W. F. Levins, J. J. Walker, Monroe Hess; Musician Henry Degan; Privates J. F. Harvey and H. J. Plastrow. All are painfully but not seriously injured, it is reported.

President Roosevelt on March 11 signed a bill granting an increased pension to Hiram Cronk, of Ava, Oneida County, N. Y., the last surviving soldier of the war of 1812, who is 102 years old. At the close of the last fiscal year, June 30, 1901, there were on the pension rolls the widows of four soldiers of the Revolutionary War. Two of these were 87 years old, one was 88 and the other 84.

Captain: Sergeant, note down Private Graagrum—three days on bread and water for slovenly turnout on parade.

Sergeant: Beg pardon, Captain, that won't make the slightest difference to him—he's a vegetarian.

Then give him three days on meat and soup.—Pick-Me-Up.

## NEWS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

Capt. Robert H. Noble, 3d Infantry, U. S. A., Adjutant General, 5th Separate Brigade, Military Division of the Philippines, Iloilo, Panay, P. I., has issued a circular letter announcing that the Brigade has raised \$308 by subscription to pay for a daily Associated Press service from the United States. Under this arrangement, in which other commands throughout the Archipelago are joining, a daily bulletin of important events in the United States will be sent to Manila and from there transmitted to all Army posts in the islands which are reached by Government telegraph lines.

Capt. William H. Johnston, 16th Infantry, U. S. A., Governor of Isabela Province, P. I., was presented on Christmas Eve with a gold-headed cane of the model prescribed for provincial government employees of Isabela. The presentation speech was delivered by the Hon. J. H. Blount, Jr., Judge of the Court of First Instance at Ilagan, Isabela, who only three months before had administered the oath of office to Governor Johnston. After praising Governor Johnston's administration and explaining that he had been called upon by the government employees to interpret their sentiments, Judge Blount continued: "They realize that you have proved yourself an able, energetic, fearless and honest Chief Executive, a citizen of correct life, a good husband and a good father. Your personal conduct, the graciousness of your good lady, her loyalty to you in sickness and in health, the behavior and manners of your charming children, have set before the province as fair a type of a well-ordered, happy, God-fearing Christian household as we could find for them to contemplate were we to search throughout the length and breadth of our beloved native-land. And such households, after all, as some great man has aptly said, are the true basis of the world's advancement. On the other hand, the cleanliness and virility of your administration as first American Governor of the Province has set an example of which no American need be ashamed, and which your successors will do well to follow. Such, if I understand them, are the sentiments which animate those for whom I speak on this blessed Christmas Eve, and therefore, in the name and behalf of your people, I sentence you to be caned."

Lukban, the insurgent leader in the island of Samar, who is now a prisoner of war, is ludicrously vain and theatrical. It is related of him that upon finding himself surrounded by Lieutenant Stiebler's detachment of Philippine Scouts and escape impossible, he resolved to make his surrender as dramatic as he could. He therefore stepped out of his mountain hut, bowed profoundly to Lieut. Stiebler and with a fine affectation of stage manners said: "I am Lukban, Major-General. I am your prisoner."

It was Lieut. Lawrence Butler and Co. K, 2d Inf., U. S. A., and not Lieut. Rodman Butler with Troop K, 6th Cav., U. S. A., as stated in these columns last week, that had a four hour fight with insurgents near Pilogo, Batangas province, on Jan. 13. The Lieuts. Butler are brothers and as they are operating in adjoining provinces their names were confused in our mail advices.

Governor Taft of the Philippines, in the course of his testimony before the House Committee on Insular Affairs on March 5, said he was opposed to any attempt to forcibly liberate the slaves in Sulu. Moral suasion had been used by the commission with marked success, and he felt that in the course of time the slave holders would voluntarily free their slaves. The Moros were not as enlightened as the other races, and he thought it would be necessary for the United States to maintain a military force among them, as they recognized no authority, except force. Polygamy existed, he said, only among the wealthy, being too expensive for the poor.

The Surgeon General of the Army has received the last report of the late Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Pope, Chief Medical Department, U. S. A., Military Division of the Philippines. It covers the month ending Jan. 15, 1902. At that date the Army in the Philippines numbered 41,116 men, and the sick percentage in the various hospitals was 6.16. The number of deaths for the month was 53, a decrease of 18 as compared with the month preceding. Of these deaths nine were of men killed in action. The typhoid cases numbered precisely the same on Jan. 15 as they did on Dec. 15, but there was a decrease in malarial and gastric diseases. The situation with regard to bubonic plague had greatly improved, there having been only three cases during the month.

We have received a long letter from Private Harrison Printup, of Co. K, 17th U. S. Inf., stationed at Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao, P. I., who is a full-blooded Tuscarora Indian, in which he makes an earnest plea for temperance in the Army and discusses the drink evil with great force and clearness. Our correspondent, who is an ex-student of the Indian school at Carlisle, Pa., writes in a highly interesting manner and judging from the tone of his letter, we should say that he was a self-respecting and efficient soldier. He bears testimony to the high character of the enlisted men of our Army and is in full sympathy with the policy of expansion as becomes a true-born American of undoubted pedigree.

In connection with the passage by Congress of a bill to restore Dr. Edward Kershner, who was dismissed from the Navy by President Cleveland, to his rank as a medical inspector and retire him, Justice E. B. Hinsdale, who, with Joseph H. Choate defended Dr. Kershner, is reported as saying: "Dr. Kershner entered the Navy from Maryland before the Civil War. He was on duty as a surgeon on the Cumberland when she was sunk by the Merrimac. When the cruiser New York was first sent to sea he was assigned to her and subsequently became medical inspector of the fleet at Rio Janeiro. Afterward he went on a cruise with Admiral Meade in Southern waters. A difficulty broke out between him and the Admiral over a trifling matter of relief to a ship of foreign nation that was supposed to be infected with yellow fever. Reports were sent to the Navy Department and copies of some of the papers were published in a newspaper about March, 1895. A court of inquiry sat to discover who was responsible for the publication. The testimony was not properly written out and did not do Dr. Kershner justice. Subsequently a charge of perjury was framed against the doctor. A naval court-martial in Brooklyn found him guilty and he was dismissed from the service. The Naval committee of both the Senate and the House have reported at least twice each in favor of restoring him on the ground that the verdict was not justified by the evidence. The Senate passed such a bill last year, but it failed in the House."

A roster of troops in the Department of the East, corrected to March 11, reaches us this week. It is a neatly arranged document of 44 pages replete with interesting information.

## SENATE AMENDS REORGANIZATION BILL.

The Senate has passed Senator Proctor's bill, S. 3327, in amendment of sections 22 and 26 of an act approved February 2, 1901, entitled "An act to increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishment of the United States," which we published in full in our issue of Feb. 1, page 543. Senator Proctor's report on the bill, for the Committee on Military Affairs, we published on Feb. 15, page 590. At the end of the bill as passed was added the following amendment, the same in substance, but different in form from the amendment suggested by Mr. Proctor: "The provisions of this section relative to the appointment, duration of service, and return to proper grades of the chiefs of the staff, corps, and departments hereinbefore named shall also apply in the case of any officer who shall hereafter be appointed to the Chief of the Corps of Engineers, of the Medical Department, or of the Judge-Advocate-General's Department, except that the chief of the corps or of either of the departments last named above shall be selected from the corps or departments in which the vacancy as chief shall occur."

Mr. Proctor, in answer to an inquiry by Mr. Hale, said that under the bill the heads of the Engineer Corps, Medical Department and Judge Advocate General's Department are hereafter to be appointed or detailed for four years. This, he said, is the purpose of the single amendment of section 22. By a slip in the purpose of the committee in the act called the reorganization bill of February 2 of last year, in reference to the Engineer Corps, the line was inserted, "Provided, That the Chief of Engineers shall be selected as now provided by law." As then provided by law, the Chief of Engineers was selected for the term of his active service, and remained until he retired. A few months since, when Colonel Gillespie was made general and Chief of Engineers, the nomination was first sent in as a detail for four years. Then attention was drawn to this line, and the nomination was withdrawn, and he was nominated during his active service. It makes no practical difference in that case, because his active service only continues about five months beyond the four years' detail, but it is desired to have it conform to the principle adopted of a four years' detail.

Mr. Hale said: "I am very much in favor of the scheme that has been adopted by the committee of selecting these heads of corps with the limitation of time that has always applied in the Navy Department. It works well in the Navy Department, and there has never grown up in the Navy Department the feeling that there has been with reference to the long duration of terms in the corps of the Army. There is less jealousy on the part of the line and staff of the Navy of the heads of these bureaus than has heretofore been seen and known by us all in the Army. I believe that the new scheme will work well."

Mr. Proctor said: "I will say that this measure has been gone over very carefully by the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Cockrell) and myself as a subcommittee, and the purpose of it was to correct some slight errors (and we were surprised there were not more) in the large bill that was passed last winter, so as to make the whole thing symmetrical and harmonious, in accordance with the general plan that was then fixed upon."

Mr. Platt of Connecticut said: "I think I am in favor of this measure, but I had the impression that when we passed the Army reorganization bill at the last session we deliberately excepted the Engineer Corps, the Judge-Advocate's Corps, and perhaps one other from the application of this principle of a four-years' detail. I wish to inquire whether that was the case, and if we are now changing the Army reorganization bill in that respect?"

Mr. Proctor: "Those corps—the Engineer Corps, the Judge Advocate's, and the Medical Corps—were excepted from the general detail system. The engineers are not obliged to go to the line, but the chief of those three corps. It was the purpose of the bill last winter to make the chief, and the chief only, subject to the four-years' detail."

## CAMPAIGNING IN BATANGAS.

Writing for the North American Review of the harsh conditions which beset the American forces in the Philippines, Stephen Bonsal gives an interesting recital of his own experiences in a trip across the province of Batangas, Island of Luzon, which is now the stronghold of Malvar, the insurgent commander-in-chief. Mr. Bonsal deplores the premature establishment of civil authority in many of the provinces where, he declares, pacification is a fiction, and he asserts that "the thinking Filipinos are war traitors from the highest to the lowest." Of Batangas, which he crossed last November, he says: "When a band of insurgents in Batangas is hard pressed by our soldiers, when they have bushwhacked an army train, shot down teamsters, cut to pieces a small detachment, or murdered a lonely signal corps man, there intervenes between them and the protection of a slow-going civil administration only a short hike of five, ten, or fifteen miles. So they store their guns in bamboo logs, put on amigo clothes, and once beyond the borders of Batangas, amuse themselves with cock-fighting and fiestas, like all the other bachelors. The arrest of a man upon suspicion or for military reasons, in one of the so-called civilly administered provinces adjacent to Batangas, is met with a great outcry at such tyrannical procedure, and it is not seldom stopped by writ of habeas corpus issued, may be, by that judge who has recently been caught, though not exposed, by the authorities in helping to smuggle insurgent arms and literature into the country."

"It is undeniable that the insurgents of Batangas avail themselves of the circumstances favorable to their cause, as above outlined, in a large measure. They establish their store-houses, their powder-mills, and their hospitals in these provinces, and, above all, their rest-houses and chartels. It is not merely because he is accustomed that the Filipino withstands the arduous work and the hardships of active campaigning better than our men. It is because when he has been 'out' for two weeks he rests for six; and, if he does not feel quite secure in or near his own home, he journeys along the Batangas highway the few miles that lie between the region where war wears its most murderous face and the Alsatia of the civilly administered provinces. During my stay in Lipa, the capital of the most civilized district of Batangas, and indeed of the whole island, I received a very forcible object-lesson of how conditions such as these are costing us the flower of our Army, besides making our colonial administration and ourselves ridiculous in the eyes of the Eastern world. Of the twelve officers forming the mess at Lipa during the five months preceding my visit in November, five had been killed—all shot in the back from ambush—and three had died of fevers resulting from active campaigning in the rainy season."

## THE PRESIDENT'S FIRST VETO.

President Roosevelt has sent to the Senate his first veto message, under date of March 11, as follows:

"I return without approval Senate bill No. 1258, entitled 'An act to remove the charge of desertion from the naval record of John Glass.'

"There can be no graver crime than the crime of desertion from the Army or Navy, especially during war; it is then high treason to the nation and is justly punishable by death. No man should be relieved from such a crime, especially when nearly forty years have passed since it occurred, save on the clearest possible proof of his real innocence. In this case the statement made by the affiant before the committee does not in all points agree with his statement made to the Secretary of the Navy. In any event it is incomprehensible to me that he should not have made effective effort to get back into the Navy.

"He had served but little more than a month when he deserted, and the war lasted for over a year afterwards, yet he made no effort whatever to get back into the Navy. Under such circumstances it seems to me that to remove the charge of desertion from the Navy and give him an honorable discharge would be to falsify the records and do an injustice to his gallant and worthy comrades who fought the war to a finish. The names of the veterans who fought in the Civil War make the honor list of the Republic, and I am not willing to put upon it the name of a man unworthy of the high position."

John Glass enlisted in the Navy for one year as first-class boy Jan. 2, 1864, when sixteen years old. His statement, as presented to the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, was that having been a witness to circumstances of a compromising nature affecting the second officer of the vessel on which he was serving on March 3, 1864, he was taken by the said second officer ashore on the following day, presented with money to purchase a civilian suit, and told not to report back to his ship for duty. Supposing it to be his duty to obey the injunctions of his superior officers, he failed to report back for duty, in consequence of which he was recorded as a deserter.

The President's veto and the bill were referred by the Senate to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

## FOR AN ARMY Y. M. C. A.

A patriotic meeting for men was held in Carnegie Hall, New York City, March 9, under the auspices of the west side and Army branches of the Young Men's Christian Association. Assistant Secretary of War Colonel William Cary Sanger and General C. F. Roe, of the New York Guard, were the principal speakers. General O. O. Howard, U. S. A., was chairman of the meeting. General Howard paid a tribute to the soldier, "who should not be looked upon as different from any other citizen of the United States." General Roe said that every young man should serve at least five years in the National Guard. The discipline is good for them morally and the drill a physical benefit. "It is our habit to make a large display of force, so that the display will in itself preclude acts of violence and prevent useless killing," General Roe said.

Assistant Secretary of War Sanger said that he was present to show that the War Department was in sympathy with the work of the Young Men's Christian Association at the camps of the soldiers, and that the bill now before Congress to allow the association to erect branch homes at Army posts had the endorsement of the Secretary of War and himself. "In the last four years the American people has come to know of the life of the soldiers" Colonel Sanger said, "and as now they are scattered all over the world, so interest is manifested as to their condition, and there is constant work going on for their betterment."

At the close of the meeting General Howard announced that in response to the call for funds to help support the Army Branch, Daniel E. Wolfe, of St. Louis, had offered to be one of one hundred persons to subscribe the sum total of \$10,000 for the work.

Among others present at the meeting were General John R. Brooke, U. S. A., Col. Daniel Appleton, Colonel Bates, Major Bridgeman, General G. M. Smith, Col. J. M. Jarvis of the New York Guard, Col. John I. Rodgers, U. S. A., Col. Michael V. Sheridan, U. S. A., Col. George R. Dyer.

## FEW GERMANS AMONG FILIPINOS.

While the statement of the Manila American that a German steamer bearing a filibustering expedition recently landed 1,400 rifles and a supply of ammunition on the coast of Luzon for the insurgents in Batangas province must be taken with some degree of allowance, there is a widespread belief among both military men and civilians in the Philippines that the rebels in the provinces of Batangas, Laguna and Tayabas have within the last six months been receiving extensive supplies of war material from foreign sources. Lukban, the insurgent commander in Samar, who was recently taken prisoner, also received or expected to receive arms from outsiders, for in some of his correspondence which fell into the hands of the American troops about three months ago were copies of an order to rebel officers stationed at various points along the coast instructing them to keep a vigilant lookout for a vessel "probably a foreign warship," he explained, bringing weapons and supplies for his soldiers. The order described the signals, both for day and night, that the expected ship would show, and full instructions were given for unloading and disposing of her cargo.

Whether this vessel ever arrived we do not know, but it is known that Lukban's men, as well as the rebels in the hostile provinces of Luzon, have been surprisingly well provided with rifles, revolvers, ammunition and uniforms from somewhere beyond the Philippines, and if they have been secretly conveyed to the insurgents it has been because of the impossibility of maintaining an always effective patrol of the vast stretch of the coastline of the islands with the limited force of the Navy in those waters. It would be preposterous to assume that the German Government either sanctioned these filibustering expeditions or that it knew anything whatever about them. On the contrary, in view of the fact that Germany has justly or unjustly been suspected of regarding our Philippine undertaking with more or less disfavor, we must assume that she has been most punctilious in the observance of her neutrality obligations. And yet, while it would be refreshing, at this sentimental period in the relations between the two Powers, to be able to believe that the attitude of Germany, from and including certain memorable incidents in Manila Bay down to the present time, with respect to all questions of neutrality, has been absolutely correct and unselfish—agreeable, we say, as it would be to be able to believe this, there are those who must be permitted to doubt it.

## PERSONALS.

Capt. S. B. Bootes, U. S. A., has left Chicago, Ill., for San Antonio, Tex.

Lieut. John L. Jordan, 18th U. S. Inf., on an extended sick leave, is visiting friends at 29 Luckie street, Atlanta, Ga.

Lieut. W. McE. Walton 134th U. S. Inf., stationed at Fort Slocum, left New York this week on a short visit to Havana, Cuba.

Capt. Charles M. Thomas, U. S. N., relieved Capt. W. C. Wise this week from the command of the U. S. S. Franklin at Norfolk, Va.

Mrs. Sandos, wife of Lieut. F. L. Sandos, U. S. N., who is now in the Philippines, is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. H. T. Cone in Beaufort, S. C.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. W. A. Castle, 16th Inf., at Denison, Ohio, March 4. Lieutenant Castle is at present in the Philippines.

Mrs. Frank H. Shultz of Washington, D. C., is the guest of her brother, Lieut. Henry C. Merriam, Art. Corps, and his wife, at Fort Adams, R. I.

Mrs. H. I. McCorkle, who has been with her sister in Denver, is now visiting Major and Mrs. W. I. Sanborn at 623 Park View avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.

U. D. Tenney, the artist of Portsmouth, N. H., has received an order from the Navy Department to paint a set of portraits of all the Secretaries of the Navy.

Washington dispatches state that Major-Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U. S. A., and Major-Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A., have been summoned to testify before the Senate Committee on the Philippines.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Ensign Walter B. Tardy, U. S. N., and Miss Florence Washington Nelson, daughter of Comdr. Thomas Nelson, in the Naval Academy Chapel on March 22.

Passed Asst. Surg. H. D. Wilson, U. S. N., has been detailed to accompany a detachment of marines from Washington to Cavite, and on arrival on that station will report for duty to the commander-in-chief.

Lieut. P. H. Mullay, 14th U. S. Inf., arrived at Governors Island, March 12, from Fort Niagara to prepare for his duties as Recorder of the board to examine enlisted candidates for commissions, which will organize at the Army Building, March 17.

Invitations are out for the wedding of Miss Emma Marie Louise, daughter of Capt. Herman L. E. Meyer, to Lieut. George Henry Richardson, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., Monday evening, March 17, at 9 o'clock, at 2724 Pacific avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

Two dead soldiers were found on a raft off Port Washington, N. Y., March 10, dressed in the uniform of the U. S. A. One of the bodies was identified as that of Thomas Cooran, a private in Battery D., of the Eighty-first Coast Artillery, the other as that of a man named Reilly.

The French cruiser Tage, Vice-Admiral Servan, commanding, arrived at Havana, Cuba, on March 6. On March 7 Admiral Servan exchanged visits with Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., Military Governor of Cuba, and in the evening the Admiral and his staff dined with the Governor at the Palace.

Naval Constructor Thomas F. Ruhm, U. S. N., has been detached from duty at the Mare Island Navy Yard, Calif., where he has been at the naval hospital, and ordered to Seattle, Wash., as Superintending Constructor of Government work at the works of Moran Brothers' Co., relieving Naval Constructor Frank W. Hibbs, U. S. N.

In explanation of the announcement that Miss Alice Roosevelt's proposed visit to London on the occasion of the coronation of King Edward has been given up, it is officially stated it was never fully decided that Miss Roosevelt should go. It is stated also that Miss Roosevelt never received an invitation to attend the coronation, nor has she received any invitation from the German Court to visit Berlin.

A general prisoner who escaped from Governors Island, sometime ago, by dressing in female attire and leaving the Island at the same time as several ladies, interested in the Y. M. C. A. projects at the Post, has been found serving on board the Naval vessel Olympia. He has been returned to the Island, his escape from there being rather surprising in view of the fact that he was known as "Bigfoot" on account of the enormous size of his feet.

The recent commissioning of Capt. William A. Windsor, U. S. N., is the first promotion to that grade of a former engineer officer under the operation of the Personnel law. Captain Windsor's examination for promotion included only his official record and the customary physical examination, no strictly professional questions having been addressed to the candidate for promotion. Captain Windsor is at present on duty as inspector of engineering material at the works of the Babcock & Wilcox Co., Bayonne, N. J.

The fourteenth annual dinner of West Point graduates will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, Saturday, March 15, 1902, at 7 P. M. All graduates are invited to be present, and celebrate the Centennial of the founding of the United States Military Academy. The committee are: "S. E. Allen, '81, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; E. C. Young, '87, 196 Monroe street; F. B. McKenna, '93, Fullman Building; C. S. Burt, '80, Secretary of Committee, 1114 Monadnock Building, Chicago, Ill."

The Rev. S. B. Dexter of Chicago, whose interesting article on "The Canteen, an Appeal to Reason," we published in our issue of Feb. 15, is to deliver a course of lectures on temperance questions. Mr. Dexter is himself a total abstainer, but believes in taking a temperate view of the temperance question. He was secretary of the Chicago Ministerial Commission on Investigation of the Canteen at Fort Sheridan, and being convinced that new methods are needed for the final success of the temperance cause, he has been persuaded to take the lecture platform.

In the United Service for March appears "The Devil's Merry Dance" by "Richard Haldin," the nom-de-plume of a young infantry officer. It is the first of a series of stories to embody his experiences and those of his comrades as related to him, which later are to be published in book form by E. C. McCullough & Co., of Manila. The story is an interesting study of a wealthy young man who has never done anything to indicate that he has any ability or character. Spurred by the scorn of his young wife for his utter uselessness in life, he enlists as a private soldier with the idea that experiences in the Philippines and a taste of hardship may change his character to meet his wife's ideals. The test proves that he has good stuff in him at bottom. He eventually wins a commission, and goes on duty to China, just in time to rescue his wife, who had gone to Pekin in order to be somewhere near him. The story is well told and promises well for the rest of the series.

Lieut. Geo. D. Freeman, Jr., 21st Inf., has joined at Columbus, Ohio.

Major M. C. Wyeth, U. S. A., has left Fishkill, N. Y., for Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Col. J. L. Tierson, Art. Corps, rejoined at Fort Banks, Mass., March 11, from a visit of inspection to Forts Warren and Strong.

Capt. W. B. Homer, Art. Corps, while lately visiting at Governors Island, was the guest of the post commandant, Major W. P. Duval.

Rear Admiral Schley, U. S. N., and Mrs. Schley, have been in Philadelphia visiting friends, where they have received much attention in a social way.

Gen. John W. Barlow, U. S. A., has returned to Washington, D. C., from a short visit to his daughter, Mrs. Maxwell, who is living in New York city.

Capt. S. Seay, Jr., 23d U. S. Inf., on an extended leave from Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., has for present address 349 Whitehall street, New York.

Lieut. Alfred A. McKethan, U. S. N., following an extended attendance at a naval hospital, has been ordered home and placed on sick leave for a period of three months.

Capt. H. D. Snyder, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., arrived in New York from the Philippines, March 7, and entered upon duty as Attending Surgeon with office in the Army Building.

Major Asa Bird Gardiner, U. S. A., while at Newport this week on matters relating to the disposal of the remains of the late General Nathaniel Greene, was entertained by the Governor of the State.

Lieut. B. H. Kerfoot, Artillery Corps, who left Fort Constitution, N. H., this week on a month's leave, is visiting relatives at 1316 Tracy avenue, Kansas City. His father is understood to be seriously ill.

Capt. T. B. Lamoreux, Artillery Corps, this week turned over his duties as Quartermaster at Baltimore, Md., to Capt. M. G. Spinks, A. C., preparatory to starting for San Francisco, en route to the Philippines.

Mrs. Bartlett, widow of Gen. Chas. G. Bartlett, U. S. A., who lost his life in the Northfield ferryboat disaster in the summer of 1901, has been reappointed librarian in his office by District Attorney Jerome, of New York.

Army officers lately registering in New York were: Major J. N. Henry, Capt. O. R. Booth, Major F. B. Jones, Grand Hotel; Capt. J. C. Sanford, Victoria; Capt. R. E. Callan, Capt. J. W. Hinkley, Capt. B. C. Gilbert, Navarre.

The New York papers expatiating upon the unhappy case of Mrs. Mary C. Atkinson, a destitute woman, refer to her as the sister of Capt. John F. Murray, U. S. Cav. There is no officer of that name in the U. S. Army at present, nor has there been in the past.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U. S. N., has engaged passage for himself, Mrs. Evans, Miss Evans and Miss Taylor on the steamer Gaelic, which will sail from San Francisco on April 9 for Yokohama. He will succeed Rear Admiral Kempf as the junior in command of the United States fleet in Asiatic waters.

Chaplain H. A. Brown, U. S. A., whose present station is Fort Barrancas, Fla., contributes to the New York Herald of March 9th, an interesting article on the "Status of the Army Chaplain," which he concludes by saying: "There are few men in the Army treated with more respect or capable of exercising a more marked influence for good than a chaplain, who attends strictly to his own business and honestly tries to do his duty. Such chaplains—and they are many—never lack in receiving marks of consideration and courtesy, and are always highly welcomed to the society and councils of both the rank and file of the Army."

Mrs. Peshine, wife of Major John H. H. Peshine, U. S. A., during the absence of the major in the Philippines, is giving up her time this winter to the beautifying of a place, and building a cottage, in Santa Barbara, California. A correspondent says: "Strangely enough it is quite appropriate for the home of an officer, because it looks upon beautiful olive trees, which lift their consecrated boughs to Heaven, and seem forever to say, Peace! Peace!" Major Peshine, while Military Attaché at Madrid, Spain, in 1896, rendered valuable services to the Government, in keeping it informed as to various details of the Spanish preparations for war, ports and guns in Cuba, etc.

The Electrical World and Engineer of March 1, publishes an article on the career of Henry Heilman Wait, of Chicago, a son of the Hon. Horatio L. Wait, formerly of the United States Navy. Mr. Wait gained part of his experience in the early nineties in the employ of the Economic Electric Manufacturing Company, of Brockton, Mass., where he worked in conjunction with Lieut. Comdr. H. McL. P. Huse, U. S. N., then a Lieutenant on special leave of absence to study incandescent lamps, developing curves and formulae for the pre-determination of the approximate action of lamp filaments, which proved highly valuable at that time. Mr. Wait is a patentee of numerous inventions on dynamo designs and special machinery for manufacture of dynamos.

Among those at the celebration of the second anniversary of the Army Young Men's Christian Association on Governors Island, March 8, in the building given by William Phelps Dodge, were Major Gen. and Mrs. John R. Brooke, Col. William Cary Sanger, Assistant Secretary of War; Mrs. Russell Sage and Miss Helen M. Gould. General Brooke and Colonel Sanger were the speakers. The former spoke of the injury done to the Service by the abolition of the canteen, and said that he hoped the Young Men's Christian Association would provide the soldiers with many of the recreative features of the canteen. He said he was a believer in temperance himself. Colonel Sanger said that he would use his influence to secure the passage of the bill pending before Congress providing for the establishment of Young Men's Christian Associations at Army posts. George A. Sanford, the Secretary of the Association, also spoke.

Items from the St. Augustine Tatler are: Gen. Alexander McD. McCook, U. S. A., retired, were among the arrivals at the Hotel Ponce de Leon, St. Augustine, Fla., on March 6. Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, U. S. N., and Mrs. Taylor were also at the Ponce de Leon. Capt. Mason Jackson, U. S. A., retired, and his wife, left St. Augustine last week to spend a fortnight at Rockledge, after a trip on the St. John's River. Mrs. Marcotte, wife of Capt. Henry Marcotte, U. S. A., retired, gave an "at home" in St. Augustine last week which was largely attended; among the guests were Col. E. P. Pearson, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Pearson. An "at home" was given the same week by Mrs. Schofield, wife of Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. A., retired. The hostess wore an exquisite dress of piña cloth from the Philippines, with black and white lace. Capt. and Mrs. Gilbert Cotton and General Wherry were among the guests. General Schofield assisted his wife in receiving.

Paymaster A. B. Pierce, U. S. N., is on duty at the Navy Yard, New York.

Lieut. E. G. Davis, U. S. A., has left Salt Lake for Fort Walla Walla, Washington.

Lieut. Robert Y. Rhea, U. S. N., on duty on the Asiatic Station, has been detached from Guam for duty at Cavite.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. John C. MacArthur, 28th U. S. Inf., at Aberdeen, South Dakota, March 10.

Commander E. H. Gheen, U. S. N., is now located at Detroit, Mich., where he is on duty as Light House Inspector.

Mrs. Johnston, wife of Lieut. John S. Johnston, U. S. A., has joined the Lieutenant at Fort Rodman, New Bedford, Mass.

Col. John I. Rodgers, Artillery Corps, was a visitor at Fort Wadsworth, on March 12 and made a critical inspection of the armament of the Post.

Capt. Theodore Sternberg, Quartermaster, U. S. A., Seattle, Wash., in a letter of March 3, 1902, said: "Transport Dix expects to sail for Manila March 6, with cargo of oats and hay."

Capt. Elmer Lindsley, 1st U. S. Cav., has been on leave since Jan. 20 last at Walton, N. Y., attending his father during his illness, which terminated in his death on March 8. Captain Lindsley will rejoin his station at Fort Leavenworth about March 20.

A picture of the late President, William McKinley, was unveiled in the new barracks at the Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I., March 7. The address was made by the Rev. George Whitfield Meads, formerly of the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York. The exercises were presided over by Chaplain Cassard, U. S. N.

General Funston was tendered a banquet at the Marquette Club, Chicago, Ill., March 12. He visited General Otis at Army Headquarters, spent a few moments at the Board of Trade, and then went to the stock-yards. Later, he attended a reception in his honor at the Press Club. In the evening he attended the theatre, and later the Chicago Yacht Club's banquet.

The Thursday Evening Club, of Boston, which entertained Prince Henry of Prussia, at the House of Mr. Montgomery Sears, has one Naval officer who is a member—Capt. Joseph Giles Eaton, U. S. N., who, at the present time is in command of the Oregon, on the Pacific Coast. Captain Eaton is also the Deputy-Governor of the Society of Colonial Wars and popular member of the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts.

Prince Henry of Prussia sailed for home from New York, March 10, on the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland. A crowd of several thousand cheered as the ship sailed away. Prince Henry's farewell feast in these waters was a breakfast given by his Highness to the members of his suite and the presidential delegation, consisting of Admiral Evans, U. S. N., Major General Corbin, U. S. A., Colonel Bingham, Assistant Secretary of State D. J. Hill. George W. Boyd, general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was also present.

Capt. George R. Burnett, U. S. A., who is on duty as Commandant of the Military Department at the State University of Iowa, is thus referred to in the "City Report" of Iowa City: "Captain Burnett has been very successful with his battalion this year, and is developing the best there is in it. Ever a strict and courteous disciplinarian he commands the respect and good will of his men. His excellently drilled military organization is a credit to himself and the university." A competitive drill will be held in the battalion in the near future. The drill will be followed by a grand military ball.

According to advices from West Point, three tramps who took Lieut. Chauncey B. Humphrey, 3d U. S. Inf., for a soft thing, and sought to relieve him of his money, while he was on his rounds making an inspection of the guard on March 10, met a cyclone. The Lieutenant answered the demand by knocking the leader and a second man down, and then turning quickly, he overpowered the third and tumbled them all in a heap, and all the fight was knocked out of them in short order. The trio were taken to the post prison. They were badly used up and were as docile as children. Later, they were released and driven from the reservation.

Mrs. Mary E. Hitchcock, widow of the late Comdr. Roswell D. Hitchcock, U. S. N., is to deliver a series of lectures at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York city, telling of her experiences in Alaska and the Klondike. The lectures are as follows: Friday, March 14, at 3 P. M., "A New Land of Gold"; Tuesday, March 18, 11:55 A. M., "Realistic Experiences from San Francisco to Dawson"; Friday, March 21, 3 P. M., "The Last Indian Potlatch"; Monday, March 24, 3 P. M., "That Stolen Totem Pole"; Thursday, March 27, 11:15 A. M., a final lecture on "A Visit to the King of Corea," written by the late Commander Hitchcock after his voyage into the interior of the country with the first Minister ever accredited to the "Hermit Kingdom."

Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U. S. A., and Mrs. MacArthur, were the guests of honor at a large reception given by Major and Mrs. James A. Irons at the Metropole, Denver, Colo., Feb. 11. One of the large hotel parlors was cleared for the affair and most beautifully decorated. The walls were quite covered with great American flags, hung as draperies. From the ceiling the flags hung in great billows of color, caught up here and there. On one wall was a large badge of the 8th Army Corps, which corps was under General MacArthur's command during the war. In the corners of the room were great banks of palms and ferns. The lights were hidden beneath red shades and the effect of the entire decoration was decidedly attractive. Mrs. Irons received in a gown of white silk and Mrs. MacArthur wore white silk covered with black lace. The hours were from 4 to 6, and those assisting were Mrs. L. E. Campbell, Mrs. A. C. Ducat, Mrs. Adolph Baer, Miss Moseley and Miss Julia Campbell.

In compliance with an order from the President, Lieut. Stanley Bond Hamilton, 88th Coast Art., U. S. A., will henceforth be borne on the Army register as Paul S. Bond, the change having been authorized by the Supreme Court of New York, on the application of the Lieutenant himself. He stated that his father, Joseph S. Bond, died when he was ten years old, and his mother married Capt. Wm. R. Hamilton, of the Army, in June, 1892. He was then called by his mother and her husband, Stanley Bond Hamilton, and upon entering West Point as a cadet, to make the use of that name legal, his mother obtained an order from the Supreme Court authorizing him to use that name from Nov. 1, 1899. In his petition, the Lieutenant said that he was shortly to be transferred to the Engineers' Corps, and would make new acquaintances. He had received from the Secretary of War permission to make the application. The step-father of Lieutenant Bond graduated in 1876, and is now a Captain in the Artillery.

Lieut. Samuel B. McIntyre, 4th U. S. Inf., should be addressed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Mrs. Bates, wife of Gen. A. E. Bates, U. S. A., with Mrs. Bailey, will make a short trip to Havana.

The British Ambassador has gone to Biltmore, N. C., where he is the guest of Mrs. George Vanderbilt.

Lieut. A. B. Coxe, 8th Cav., should be addressed at Fort Riley, Kan., which station he has recently joined.

Miss Cordelia Ridgeley Hunt, sister of Paymr. Livingston Hunt, U. S. N., is still in New York city visiting friends.

A son, Louis Densilow Reeves, was born to the wife of Capt. Ira L. Reeves, U. S. A., retired, at Columbus, O., March 11.

Capt. William P. Randall, U. S. N., made a short visit to Florida, and has returned to the Colonial Hotel, Washington, D. C.

General Bell, U. S. A., and Mrs. Bell have taken an apartment at the Fortner, corner 15th and N streets, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Evans, wife of Major Robert Evans, U. S. A., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Hornsby, at her home, 1717 I street, N. W., Washington, D. C., while Major Evans is in the Philippines with his regiment.

Miss Agnes Impey, daughter of Rear Admiral R. E. Impey, U. S. N., who has been spending the winter with the daughter of Count Lambsdorf, in Germany and Russia, has returned to her home in Paris, 8 Square du Croisier.

Captain Griffin, U. S. N., made a flying visit to Washington, D. C., during the past week, but has returned to New York to join on board the Illinois, which is at present at New York, after being stationed for some time at New Orleans, La.

Mrs. Allyn Capron, Sr., has just returned to her home adjoining Fort Myer, Va., from Cincinnati, where she went to attend the funeral of her sister, Mrs. de Bus, widow of Capt. Henry de Bus, a gallant cavalry officer of the Civil War, and member of the Loyal Legion.

Richard Harding Davis's long novel, his most ambitious work, which begins in the April Scribner's, has for its hero a young West Pointer who was dismissed from the Academy and tries to retrieve his military reputation by adventures in a revolution in Honduras. This novel is to be illustrated by Walter Appleton Clark.

Mrs. Littleton W. T. Waller, wife of Major Waller, U. S. M. C., received a cablegram from her husband, on March 11, at Norfolk, Va., from Manila, which said: "Misleading reports. Am all right."—Waller. Mrs. Waller said that she could not tell whether her husband referred to his illness contracted during the trip across Samar, or to his pending court-martial.

Recent elections in the District of Columbia Commandery, M. O. L. L. U. S., include Lieut. Col. Eugene Dumont Dimmick, U. S. A.; Acting Ensign Joseph Milburn Simms, late U. S. N.; Capt. John Guest, U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Theodore Charles Lyster, U. S. A., and Capt. Abraham Strickle Wickham, U. S. A. The resignation of Brev. Brig.-Gen. Chas. H. Tompkins, U. S. A., has been received.

Ensign W. B. Tardy, U. S. N., has been directed to report to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, Commander Wainwright, for temporary duty in connection with the drills and evolutions of the marine torpedo boat Holland. This submarine craft has been designated as the practice boat of this type of war vessel for the instruction of the naval cadets who signify a desire for such instruction.

Gen. Anson Mills entertained at dinner on Tuesday, March 11, in Washington, the Boer Envoy, Mr. Wessels and Mr. Wolmarans. The other guests were: Senator Hoar, Senator Culberson, General Miles, General Sinclair, Col. Henry Watterson, Major Carter, Senator John B. Henderson, Mr. J. H. Hopkins, Mr. Slayden, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Shafrroth, Mr. Burleson, Mr. Montagu White, and Mr. Brockshuizen.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for week ending March 12, 1902: Major H. M. Andrews, U. S. A.; Lieut. G. S. Galbraith, U. S. N.; Capt. J. C. Sanford, U. S. A.; Capt. J. C. F. Tillson, U. S. A.; Lieut. R. T. Hazzard, U. S. A.; Comdr. J. H. Bull, U. S. N.; Major W. B. Banister, U. S. A.; Gen. F. L. Guenther, U. S. A., and Miss Guenther; Lieut. Comdr. C. F. Pond, U. S. N.; Capt. A. G. Kellogg, U. S. N.

Lieut. Col. David B. Wilson, 25th Inf., was retired for age March 12. As a result of this retirement the resignation of Captain Detchemendy and the retirements of Captains Clay and Leavelle for disability, the following promotions have taken place: Major Philip Reade, 4th Inf., to be lieutenant colonel, vice Wilson, retired; Capt. John C. Moore, 14th Inf., to be major and 1st Lieuts. John K. Moore, 15th Inf., Claude H. Miller, 26th Inf., Harold B. Fiske, 18th Inf., and John H. Hughes, 4th Inf., to be captains.

Capt. J. B. Coghlan, U. S. N., reviewed Co. D, 13th N. Y., and a battery of the 2d Naval Battalion at the armory of the 13th New York March 11, and received an enthusiastic reception. Captain Coghlan made a brief address expressing his thanks and complimented the Militiamen highly for their appearance and work. Three cheers were given for the captain, followed by a tiger. After the floor was cleared the evening was given up to dancing. Refreshments were also served.

Admiral and Mrs. Schley were the guests of honor at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Clarke Merchant, at their residence, 1615 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., this week. The table was elaborately decorated with early spring flowers. Mr. and Mrs. Merchant's guests included Admiral and Mrs. Schley, Lieut. and Mrs. Victor Blue, Col. and Mrs. Alexander McClure, Gen. Joseph Wheeler and Lieutenant Ellis. After the dinner Mr. and Mrs. Merchant took their guests to the Garrick Theatre.

From Kansas City, Mo., March 8, 1902, Crawford Treachway Folsom writes to "The Honorable Secretary of the Navy," saying: "I, Crawford Folsom, was an 'Apprentice' in the United States Navy, stationed at the training station at San Francisco, California, from April 23, to November 6. I worked what they call a useful discharge as inapt for the service; the matter was I was homesick and did not want to stay. Now what I want to ask you is if I can get back in the service if I promise to do better and will behave myself."

During a recent debate in the British House of Commons on the Navy estimates for the ensuing year, Mr. Arnold Forster resented a charge that the Admiralty was neglecting the engineering branch of the service. He added that within the last few weeks the department had increased the chances of promotion in the Engineers' branch from one in 45 to one in 32. But it was not possible to increase the chances of promotion indefinitely for reasons which he gave. He assured the

committee that engineer officers were received in the wardrobes upon terms of absolute social equality with the executive officers. The engineer officers of other countries, Mr. Forster declared, did not occupy as favorable a position in this matter as do those of the British Navy. It is evident that Mr. Forster is not familiar with the provisions of our naval personnel bill.

A review of the University of California Cadets took place at Berkeley, Cal., March 6. Brig. Gen. William A. Kobbe, U. S. A., and Major Benjamin H. Randolph, U. S. A., were the guests of the University. General Kobbe and Major Randolph expressed themselves as being very much pleased with the presentation made by the cadets. General Kobbe was especially gratified, as this was his first visit to the University. He spent the entire afternoon with Prof. Waite in visiting on the campus and inspected the library and every department of the University. Major Randolph was formerly commander of the cadets of the University of California.

Lieut. Edward Howard Dunn, U. S. N., and Miss Maude Carleton Worth, daughter of John B. Worth, were united in marriage at the Central Congregational Church, Bath, Me., March 5. The Episcopal one-ring ceremony was performed by Rev. David L. Yale. From 8:30 until 9 o'clock an organ recital was rendered, after which the bridal party marched to the altar. Lieutenant Dunn was attended by two groomsmen, Lieuts. I. C. Wetten and A. Bronson, of the U. S. S. Constellation, stationed at Newport, while Miss Worth was attended by her sister, Miss Cynthia Worth, as maid of honor. She was given away by her father. After the ceremony, the bridal party were driven to the home of the bride's father, where a reception was tendered. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn will reside with the bride's father for the present.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

Lieut. Comdr. Joseph P. Mickley, U. S. N., retired, died March 9, at his home in Lehigh county, Pa. He was ill for two years. He was retired in January, 1900. He was appointed from Pennsylvania as Acting Third Assistant Engineer, March 28, 1864, and was commissioned in the Regular Service as a Second Assistant Engineer, March 20, 1871. Among other duties he was present on the "Resaca" at the transfer of Alaska to the United States in 1868, and was with Commodore Shuefeldt, in his expedition around the world, 1878 to 1881. He was commissioned Chief Engineer in 1894.

Abby L. Sise Burbank, widow of the late Medical Inspector Charles H. Burbank, U. S. N., died at Medford, Mass., March 7.

William St. John Lindsley, who died at Walton, N. Y., March 8, was the father of Capt. Elmer Lindsley, 1st U. S. Cav.

Capt. Jacob Smith, died March 1, at his home, Sayville, Long Island, aged 90 years and ten months. He was the father of Mrs. George R. Brush, widow of Medical Inspector George R. Brush, U. S. N., who died in 1894.

Sergeant Scott of L Company, 2d U. S. Infantry, who was one of the wounded in the fight near Pitogo on Jan. 13, has since died of his wound, which was through the chest. Lieutenant Butler refers to him in the highest terms as a fine soldier.

"Genuine sorrow," writes a correspondent, "is expressed in Army circles over the untimely passing of Lieut. Ernest E. Allen, Artillery Corps, U. S. A., at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, March 4. Lieutenant Allen was a capable officer, a steadfast friend, an honorable gentleman. To his class mates of 'Nineteen hundred,' of West Point, by whom he was affectionately termed 'Viola,' a loyal, loving comrade, whose loss is sincerely mourned."

Mrs. W. S. Schuyler, wife of Major Walter Scribner Schuyler, U. S. A., now located at Cienfuegos, Cuba, died on March 10, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Henrietta Gardner, in Ithaca, N. Y. Major Schuyler served as a Captain in the Cuban war.

Gen. J. William Hofmann, a veteran of the Civil War, died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 5, of congestion of the lungs. While in command of the 36th Regiment of Pennsylvania General Hofmann began the battle of Gettysburg. He was brevetted brigadier general in August, 1864. General Hofmann was prominent in Masonic circles, and was a member of the Loyal Legion.

Capt. Charles H. C. Beach, Co. G, 21st Inf., who was killed while in action in the Philippines on Dec. 11 last, was born in Buffalo, and was a graduate of Grammar School No. 16 and attended the High School two years. He was a step-son of C. H. De Shon, principal of Grammer School 58 of Buffalo. Lieut. W. M. Fassett 21st Inf., in writing to Mr. De Shon as to his step-son's death, says among other things: "He has been under me in several engagements and always displayed the greatest coolness. Your son was not only a good soldier, but a greatly beloved comrade to the other men in the Company, who feel his loss deeply. He always did his duty cheerfully and had volunteered to accompany me on the expedition during which he met his death. In fact, on that day he was on sick report, but went to the doctor in order to get permission to go."

Of the death of John J. Crittenden, Jr., oldest son of Major J. J. Crittenden, 22d U. S. Inf., at Port Huron, Mich., March 6, heretofore noted in the Port Huron Times of March 8, says: He came of historic stock. His great grandfather, John Jordan Crittenden, was United States Senator from Kentucky, and also Governor of that State. His grandfather, Eugene W. Crittenden, was Major in the Regular Army, as is also his father, John Jordan Crittenden, lately returned from three year's service in the Philippines. The boy, who had so fairly won the affection and respect of all with whom he came in contact, was keenly desirous of following in the steps of his ancestors, planning to enter West Point at an early date. He was born in Santa Fe on May 25, 1884. The writer of these lines has seldom been privileged to know so beautiful a character as the boy who has entered into rest, the faithful worker in all that he undertook in church or school matters, he showed in every capacity the same fidelity, kindly courtesy and high bred manliness. In their bereavement parents and relatives have the deepest sympathy of the whole community.

Mr. Charles Smith, for 36 years a clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, died March 6, in the 70th year of his age, at the Providence Hospital, after a short and severe illness, having undergone a dangerous surgical operation, from which he failed to rally. He enlisted in 1856 in the Army, and was a Sergeant in Batteries D and L, 4th Artillery and in the 5th Artillery from 1856 to 1866, participating in the campaign against the Seminole Indians, 1856-57 and the Kansas Border Disturbances, 1858-59. He was stationed at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Virginia, until 1861. He served with his regiment throughout the Civil War and in 1866 was appointed to a clerkship in

the Returns Division of the Adjutant General's Office. His kind and genial nature won him many friends, throughout the Army as well as in civil life, who will sincerely mourn his loss. He originated the bill for the retirement of enlisted men of the Regular Army, and it was through his efforts that this excellent measure became a law. Mr. Smith leaves a widow and three children, two sons and one daughter, who is the wife of Mr. Boeger, of the National Observatory.

Dr. William Fontaine Lippitt, father of Capt. W. F. Lippitt, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., died at Charleston, W. Va., March 11, 1902.

Mrs. William G. Morgan, mother of Lieut. Gad Morgan, U. S. A., died at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Feb. 19. She went to Sackets Harbor about Feb. 15 to bid farewell to her son, who with his young wife, a bride of a few months, was about to sail for the Philippines under orders. Her husband joined her at Sackets Harbor and they traveled in the troop train as far as Syracuse, where last good-bys were said. On the way home Mr. and Mrs. Morgan were stormbound for 24 hours and Mrs. Morgan caught a severe cold. Pneumonia set in and on her arrival home she sank very rapidly and after four days' sickness, died. Her son sailed from San Francisco two days before his mother's death, all unmindful of her sickness.

Andrew J. Kerwin, father of Capt. Arthur R. Kerwin, 13th U. S. Inf., and of the wife of Capt. Paul B. Malone, 27th Inf., died at his home in New York city, March 12.

Concerning the late Colonel William H. Powell, whose death occurred on Nov. 16, 1901, at Sackets Harbor, an old friend, writes as follows: "At the early age of 22 years, the young student of civil engineering found himself borne upon the tide of patriotic enthusiasm into the Army, where under the guidance of General Buchanan, one of the most distinguished of American officers, he rapidly attained to a position of trust and prominence, as a staff officer in the Army of the Potomac. His most notable qualities were keenness of perception, prompt attention to the commands of his Chief, and a realization of the responsibility of his position. That he was equal to every emergency that arose was proved by his steady advancement in the service. His ambition was to elevate his profession, and his record throughout 38 years of an active military career shines untarnished and resplendent upon the page of a proud Nation's history. A cultured scholar and historian of brilliant attainments, he drew around him by the magnetic force of his charming personality, and unassuming sweetness of character, the intellectual and gifted spirits to whose rare natures his own was attuned. Possessing the heroic qualities of mind and heart that make men great, he was yet modest and retiring in conversation and deportment."

Gen. Julius J. Estey, who died March 7 in the town of Brattleboro, Vt., where he was born in January, 1845, was a man of many and varied activities. As a business man he was widely known as the manufacturer of the Estey organs. He was active in financial affairs as President of the People's National bank of Brattleboro, in politics as representative in the Legislature, State Senator, and delegate to the Republican national convention of 1888, in religious matters as a most active and earnest worker in the Baptist church. He served in the National Guard from an early age. In 1874 he was elected captain of Co. I, known since as the Estey Guard. In 1876 he was appointed by Gov. Horace Fairbanks a member of his military staff with the rank of colonel, and in 1881 elected lieutenant colonel of the Vermont National Guard, which position he held until his election as colonel in 1886. In 1892 he was promoted to the command of the brigade, with the rank of brigadier general, which position he held until the brigade was discontinued. "It is a matter of record," says the Burlington Free Press, "that General Estey has always commanded one of the finest and best disciplined military bodies in the New England States. He is considerate, polite and popular with his men, who love and respect their leader as few similar organizations do." The funeral was held on Monday, March 10. Company I, Vermont N. G., acted as escort and twenty-one officers of the Guard served as a guard of honor. Among those attending were prominent citizens from all parts of Vermont, many present and past officers of the Vermont National Guard, representatives of the music trades and personal friends and co-workers in religious societies.

Dr. W. Fontaine Lippitt, a distinguished citizen and physician of Charlestown, W. Va., died March 11, in his seventy-first year at his home in that city. A widow and eight children survive, one of whom is Capt. W. H. Lippitt, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., stationed at Fort McHenry, Md.

John Martin Falk, a veteran of the Mexican War, and a Paymaster's Clerk in the Navy from 1855 to 1865, died in New York City, March 6.

Brevet Major Gen. David S. Stanley, Colonel, U. S. A., retired, a distinguished veteran of the Civil War, died at Washington, D. C., March 13, of Bright's disease. General Stanley was born in Ohio, and was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy, and appointed a Brevet Second Lieutenant, and assigned to the 2d Dragoons, July 1, 1852. He was made a Brigadier General of Volunteers in 1861. He was in the advance at the siege of Corinth. He became chief of cavalry of the Army of the Cumberland in 1862 and was promoted Major General of Volunteers in the same years. He was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Stone River, Tenn., in November, 1862, and received the brevet of Colonel for meritorious service in the battle of Resaca. For gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Ruff's Station, Ga., he was made Brevet Brigadier General. He took an active part in the Atlanta campaign and was wounded in the attack on Jonesborough. For gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Franklin, Tenn., he received a brevet of Major General and subsequently received a medal of honor. After the Civil War he took part in the Indian campaigns and was in command of the Department of Texas until his retirement as Colonel of the 22d. Infantry in 1892. After that he became Commandant of the Soldiers' Home at Washington. He was President of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, having succeeded General Rosecrans. General Stanley was a man of vigorous physique and energetic character whose fighting propensities revealed themselves in peace as well as in war, as was shown in his famous controversy with the late General Hazen.

The death in the Philippines is reported of 1st Lieut. Thomas E. Sulzer of the Philippine Scouts. He was a brother of the Hon. William E. Sulzer, member of Congress from New York.

After four secret sessions the treaty whereby Denmark transfers the islands of St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John to the United States, was ratified by the Danish Folketing on March 11. The opposition to ratification was trivial. The treaty is still pending in the United States Senate, but its ratification by that body is a foregone conclusion.

## SECRETARY ROOT EXPLAINS HIS BILL.

The Secretary of War appeared before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on March 12 and explained in detail his bill to increase the efficiency of the Army. The Secretary explained that the provisions of primary importance were those for the consolidation of the Supply Department and the creation of a general staff. Neither of them will require any appreciable increase in the number of officers. They are simply a rearrangement of the present official force in such a way as to make that force more effective; and they are to be lessons, generally deduced from observation of the working of the system in the war with Spain. In speaking of the consolidation provisions of the bill the Secretary said:

"Every few weeks when operations are active there come in complaints that something has not arrived. Whose fault is it? The Quartermaster General blames the Commissary General, and the Commissary General blames the Quartermaster General. The Commissary General wants leave to make his own shipments and take his own bills of lading, and have the responsibility and authority to see that the supplies that he is furnishing go to their destination without putting them through the hands of the Quartermaster General. When we consider each one's view of the situation and the changes that ought to be made, it is possible to think of the fact that they ought all to be under one head, and that head a military man."

Secretary Root, in reply to a question from Senator Hawley, said that the different departments agreed on the general subject of consolidation but disagreed as to detail. He said: "The Commissary General thinks that there ought to be an absolutely hard and fast line between the members of the different divisions of the new department just as there is now between the different departments. The Quartermaster's Department differs on that point. I agree with the view of the Quartermaster's Department that it should be possible to impose upon one man the duties of all three, although I think it is quite right that they should be assigned to the separate divisions."

The Secretary said that his bill was the outcome of the report of the Dodge Commission, which investigated the conduct in the war with Spain. In his opinion the consolidation of the Supply Departments will greatly reduce the paper work necessary, and what is sometimes spoken of as red tape. It will put it within the power of the man at the head to accomplish results without carrying on a diplomatic correspondence between the two departments that ought to be attending to business instead of standing off and referring papers to each other. He thought it possible that when the system gets into operation it would be possible to get along with a very considerable reduction in the number of offices.

Senator Scott: "And a large reduction in the number of clerks?"

Secretary Root: "Yes, undoubtedly."

The Chairman: "What will the Lieutenant General have to do?"

Secretary Root: "The Lieutenant General has not now anything to do with them."

Secretary Root said: "After the detail system is in full operation so that it is applied to the officers of higher grades, there will be no rank except line rank and the special rank of the head during the period of detail."

Senator Warren: "Mr. Secretary, in private life you would hardly expect for the amount of money which you pay a colonel to get a man in whose judgment and integrity you would feel entirely sure, and therefore you would expect to pay as much as a brigadier general would get for such a kind of man, that is a man who would handle the enormous business that a Quartermaster General or a Commissary General must handle."

Secretary Root: "That is true."

In speaking of the sections of the bill which provide for the formation of an Army general staff, Mr. Root said: "If we had had a body whose duty it was to consider and study the subject and make plans regarding the military operations of this country in various contingencies which can be anticipated we would have known how many troops could be concentrated at Tampa, and we would have known where there were railroad side tracks, and instead of having it piled up in a heap with the utmost confusion and delay there would have been a lot of people, each one attending to his own business and working out a well devised plan."

Senator Proctor said that every bureau is asking for supplies for its own bureau and the appropriations committee discount that. He said they are interested parties. A board that is entirely removed from any special interest in one bureau or another would certainly carry a great deal more weight with its recommendations.

The Secretary of War, in support of his idea of a general staff, quoted to some length the report of the Dodge Commission and then said: "I believe that with the organization as it was at the outbreak of the war with Spain, and as it is now the outbreak of any war would irretrievably ruin any man who was Secretary of War. I think the organization is such that it is impossible that successful results shall be produced until they have been worked out by most painful and expensive experience."

The Secretary said: "As it is now everybody has his own duties to perform. We had general staff work necessarily during the war with Spain. If the President made up his mind that he wanted an expedition of to determine the relative proportions of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. Then somebody had to determine what particular organizations should go and to determine what supplies they would require. And then somebody had to see that those supplies were provided, both of material and of transportation. Now that is general staff work and it is work which can be done beforehand to a great extent."

Secretary Root: "A gentleman gets up in the Canadian parliament and talks about the Alaska boundary and about going to war if necessary. Now whose business is it to prepare the plans in order to meet an attack if they should carry out that gentleman's proposition? I do not suppose they are going to do it, but if we have an Army at all we ought to have it ready and so disposed that it will be able to meet an attack."

Colonel Carter, who accompanied the Secretary, said that section 4 of the bill does not contemplate a board of officers to be the general staff, but it contemplates making a general staff of which a small group of four or five will be detailed in Washington to make all the possible plans in peace for war. General staff officers will be supervised by the Chief of the General Staff, at present the lieutenant general. He will be about the War Department, but the rest of them will be assigned

to duty in the geographical division and with the department and with troops in the field. The general staff officer in the field absorbs the duty of the inspector general and changes his name to that of general staff officer, because he will no longer be required to inspect old shovels in action and things of that sort, but will look into the equipment of the organization, the discipline of the troops and report it to his commanding general in order that the general in command and the chief of staff of the Secretary of War may have full information as to the administration of all parts of the Army.

Colonel Carter further said that there was no limitation on the powers of the commanding general. On the other hand the entire bill is drawn to correct all the evils shown in the records of the Rebellion and all those that occurred in the war with Mexico and the war with Spain. In answer to a question of Senator Harris Colonel Carter explained that when an officer of the general staff is serving with the department commander, either in the field or in his department, he does not communicate direct with the general staff at headquarters in Washington, but is absolutely under the command of his own general. In conclusion the Secretary gave several examples of the need for a general staff.

## THE ARMY.

Commander-in-Chief—Theo. Roosevelt, President.  
Secretary of War—Elliott Root.

Asst. Secretary of War—Wm. Carv Sanger.

Commander—Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles.

## ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate March 10, 1902.

## APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

William Patterson, of New Jersey, to be second lieutenant, Feb. 27, 1902.

Earl Biscoe, of the District of Columbia, to be second lieutenant, March 5, 1902.

APPOINTMENTS BY TRANSFER IN THE ARMY.

Second Lieut. Charles E. Kilbourne, Jr., 14th Inf., from the Inf. Arm to the Art. Corps, with rank from Aug. 1, 1899.

Second Lieut. Paul A. Barry, 4th Inf., from the Inf. Arm to the Art. Corps, with rank from Oct. 1, 1899.

Second Lieut. Albert U. Faulkner, 3d Inf., from the Inf. Arm to the Art. Corps, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901.

## ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

The nominations sent to the Senate March 4, and which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of March 8, 1902, page 69, were confirmed by the Senate March 10.

## SPECIAL ORDERS, H. Q. A., MARCH 13.

The following assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps, recently appointed, are announced:

Richard K. Cravens, 1st Lieut., assigned to 16th Co., Coast Art.; Gilford S. Garber, 2d Lieut., 2d Co., Coast Art.; Braiden Taylor, 2d Lieut., 12th Co., Coast Art.; James B. Taylor, 2d Lieut., 65th Co., Coast Art.; Charles E. Wheatley, 2d Lieut., 76th Co., Coast Art.

Lieutenant Cravens will report to C. O. Jefferson Barracks, for temporary duty and to join his company at Fort Fremont, S. C. Lieut. Garber will report to the C. O., Fort Thomas, for temporary duty and join his company at the Presidio of San Francisco. Lieut. B. Taylor will join his company at Fort Strong. Lieut. J. B. Taylor will report to C. O., Columbus Barracks, for assignment to duty conducting recruits sent from that post to San Francisco, and then join his company at Fort McDowell. Lieutenant Wheatley will join his company at Fort Banks.

The following named officers, recently appointed with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, are assigned to regiments indicated:

Second Lieut. Fay W. Brabson, to 12th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Robert L. Meader, to 9th Inf. The officers named will report to C. O., Fort McPherson, for temporary duty and to San Francisco, and report to the commanding general, Dept. Cal., for assignment to duty in that department.

Capt. John K. Cree, Art. Corps, is transferred from 2d Co., Coast Art., to unassigned list, and remain unassigned and available for staff and other duty.

Second Lieut. Oliver F. Snyder, 18th Inf., is ordered to the Presidio General Hospital for treatment.

First Lieut. Joseph F. Janda, 8th Inf., is assigned to Co. C, of that regiment.

## G. O. 22, MARCH 3, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

The following rules and regulations governing the division of electrician sergeants of the School of Submarine Defense are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned, in connection with General Orders, No. 145, Nov. 5, 1901, from this office:

1. The school terms of the division of electrician sergeants of the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, New York, will begin Jan. 1 and July 1 of each year; the course will be for six months, and no candidate will be ordered to join a class undergoing instruction after the beginning of the school term.

2. Preliminary examinations of candidates will be held at posts as heretofore on approved applications. Those who pass a successful examination will until the beginning of the next school term be known as accepted candidates, and will be given every facility at their stations to study electricity and to assist in the practical management of any electrical plants available.

3. Accepted candidates will be registered and their examination papers filed at the School of Submarine Defense. From this register recommendations for the formation of a class will be submitted to the Adjutant General of the Army in time to permit a class to be ordered to report at the school at least ten (10) days before the beginning of the school term. In case there are more than twenty (20) accepted candidates the selection of the twenty having the highest average as shown by their examination papers will be made by the school board; all others will be available to become accepted candidates again only after having passed another preliminary examination.

4. The class will be limited to twenty (20) candidates for the present. As the facilities for instruction increase this number may be increased from time to time on the recommendation of the school board.

5. Failure to study or take advantage of the opportunities offered for study and improvement or any misbehavior of any candidate at the school will be followed by a summary dismissal therefrom, on the recommendation of the school board, after due consideration of the case.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:  
THOMAS WARD, A. A. G.

## G. O. 23, MARCH 11, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

—By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraphs 450 and 451 of the Firing Regulations for Small Arms for the United States Army, approved Feb. 7, 1898, are amended to read as follows:

450. A third-class man is one who in record practice fails to make the necessary per cent for the second class.

Failure to complete the course or an entire omission of the firing, unless excused by the department commander, will not exempt men from classification excepting those specified in the following paragraph:

451. A classification according to the preceding paragraphs will be made at the close of the practice season of all who have completed their individual course of

firing at rectangular targets and as skirmishers, and of all who belong to the company during the last month of the practice season. The following will not be classified:

Those lost to the company during the first month of the practice season for any cause before they have completed their individual course, and the officers exempted in paragraph 456 and men excused by the department commander.

II.—By direction of the Secretary of War, the following paragraphs are added to the Firing Regulations for Small Arms for the United States Army, approved Feb. 7, 1898:

451a. Men who have been prevented by field service or other exigency from completing the prescribed course and have been duly excused by the department commander shall be reported as "Unclassified," and the authority therefor shall be quoted in the report.

451b. When an unclassified man is discharged or transferred, his discharge certificate or descriptive list shall show his classification and also how much practice, if any, he had during the unclassified season and the per cent made, thus:

"Marksmanship, 2d class, 1900. Unclassified 1901; concluded course at rectangular targets, percentage, .75."

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

THOMAS WARD, A. A. G.

## G. O. 24, MARCH 12, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the pay, rations and clothing allowances of the enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts, organized under the provisions of section 26 of the act of Congress, approved Feb. 2, 1901, as published in G. O. No. 9, Feb. 6, 1901, from this office, are under the provisions of said act fixed as follows:

## I.—MONTHLY PAY.

First sergeant .....	\$15.00
Sergeant and company quartermaster sergeant .....	10.00
Corporal .....	9.00
Cook .....	10.00
Artificer .....	9.00
Musician .....	7.50
Private .....	7.50

## II.—FILIPINO RATION.

All the provisions of Article LXXIX of the Regulations of 1901, relating to the subsistence of enlisted men of the Army, are hereby extended to the enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts, except that the ration for them for garrison or field service (to be known as the Filipino ration) and commutation thereof shall be fixed as herein. (We omit the table.—Ed.)

## Commutation of rations.

Commutation of rations to Philippine Scouts, under clauses 1, 3, 4 and 5 of paragraph 140 of the Regulations, will be at the following rates per day: Under clause 1, 25 cents; under clause 3, 50 cents; under clause 4, 75 cents; under each of the subheads of clause 5, 75 cents. No commutation will be allowed under clause 2.

## III.—CLOTHING.

The allowance of clothing will be at the rate of 9 cents per day or \$2.70 per month for each month of enlistment irrespective of grade. The articles of uniform clothing allowed for issue will be designated by the commanding general, Division of the Philippines.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

THOMAS WARD, A. A. G.

## G. O. 5, MARCH 1, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

Major George E. Downey, Paymaster, U. S. A., having reported, is announced as Chief Paymaster of this Department.

## G. O. 5, MARCH 3, DEPT. OF CUBA.

The Department Commander's attention having been invited to the fact that official communications are being sent to the War Department otherwise than through military channels, the attention of all officers serving in this Department is therefore called to Art. LXV, para. 837 to 855 of the regulations relating to "Military Correspondence," which must at all times be strictly complied with.

Commanding officers will instruct subalterns in regard to this matter, and devise such means as to insure the study of the regulations governing the United States Army, by officers of their command.

By command of Brigadier General Wood:

H. L. SCOTT, Capt., 7th Cav., A. G.

## G. O. 5, MARCH 4, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Relates to requisitions for ordnance and ordnance stores, which will be separated into two classes. The first class will include such stores only as are contemplated by Par. 1, G. O. 154, A. G. O., series of 1901; the second class will include stores not enumerated therein.

## CIRCULAR 4, FEB. 24, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Publishes a scheme for keeping the emplacement records enjoined in Section I, G. O. 157, A. G. O., 1901, adopted in the Art. Dist. of San Francisco, approved for the Department of California.

## G. O. 11, JAN. 18, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Modifies G. O. 228, series of 1901, D. P., so as to allow original captured papers when required by department, brigade or station commanders, to be retained by them as evidence against prisoners whom they intend to try or who are undergoing trial. Certified copies of all communications thus retained will be carefully prepared and promptly forwarded to these headquarters; the original when no longer required will be forwarded as directed in the order referred to above.

## CIRCULAR 2, MARCH 5, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Amends circular No. 1, Jan. 15, 1894, D. D., relative to requisition on contractors for fuel, forage and straw.

## G. O. 2, FEB. 18, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.

Prisoners undergoing sentence of general court-martial will not be paroled without authority from these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier General Randall:

R. K. EVANS, Major of Inf., Adj. Gen.

## G. O. 2, FEB. 24, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Directs C. O. of posts in this Department to report the names of enlisted men of their garrisons who desire and are eligible to take the preliminary examination for appointment as second lieutenant in the Army.

## G. O. 12, JAN. 18, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Modifies Par. IV, G. O. 211, series of 1901, D. P., relating to semi-annual and special requisitions.

## G. O. 14, JAN. 18, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Relates to the sailing from Manila of the casual detachment and the 23d U. S. Inf., whose arrival has since been reported in the United States.

## G. O. 15, JAN. 18, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Relates to the purchase of sanitary carts.

## G. O. 2, JAN. 10, DEPT. OF NORTH PHILIPPINES.

Publishes instructions governing estimates, requisitions, reports and returns to be submitted to these headquarters.

## G. O. 3, JAN. 11, DEPT. OF NORTH PHILIPPINES.

Revokes G. O. No. 5, these headquarters, Dec. 22, 1901, and announces that a military prison is established on Pulo Malig Island, in the Laguna de Bay, to which prisoners belonging to the Department, either military or civil, will be sent.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

G. O. 4, JAN. 14, DEPT. OF NORTH PHILIPPINES.  
Publishes instructions, originally published in General Orders, No. 90, Headquarters Department of Southern Luzon, series of 1901, relative to status and duties of enlisted men of the Signal Corps.

G. O. 5, JAN. 17, DEPT. OF NORTH PHILIPPINES.  
Modifies G. O. No. 28, H. Q. Dept. of Northern Luzon, series of 1900, relative to reports from all officers engaged in engineering work in the Dept. of North Philippines.

G. O. 6, JAN. 24, DEPT. OF NORTH PHILIPPINES.  
Authorizes the Signal Officer of the Department to give orders changing the station of any enlisted man of the Signal Corps under his command within the limits of the Department, if such orders provide for the replacing of the man by another, otherwise the change of station will be made only by orders from these headquarters.

G. O. 8, MARCH 8, DEPT. LAKES.  
The following list of qualified gunners of the batteries of field artillery in this Department is published under the provisions of General Orders No. 152, A. G. O., series 1901:

Ninth Battery—Date of report of board of examination: Feb. 25, 1902.

First Class Gunner—Sergt. Fred Johnson.  
Second Class Gunners—Sergt. Carl Glossop, Q. M. Sergt. Lewis Edward Hollenberry, Corp. Harry E. Judd, Corp. Lewis J. King, Corp. Edward Morrison, Sergt. Edward Peter-J. King, Corp. William Siegel, and Corp. John Toothill. 1st Sergt. William Siegel, and Corp. John Toothill.

Twenty-first Battery—Date of report of board of examination: Feb. 25, 1902.

Second Class Gunners—1st Sergt. Charles Akerheim, Corp. William Coones, Private Frederick Emery, Sergt. George Gute, Sergt. Maurice M. Lang, Q. M. Sergt. George Rausmussen, and Corp. Charles Sonnenberg.

By command of Major General Otis: C. H. MURRAY.

Major, 4th Cav., Acting Adjutant General.

G. O. 8, MARCH 8, DEPT. OF EAST.  
Announces the period and character of instruction to be given to the troops in this command for the year 1902.

COURT-MARTIAL OF OFFICER.  
G. O. 5, JAN. 16, DEPARTMENT OF PHILIPPINES.

Publishes the proceedings of a G. C. M. at Cebu, Island of Cebu, P. I., and of which Lieut. Col. H. B. Osgood, Deputy Commissary General, U. S. A., was President, and Capt. E. P. Lawton, 19th Inf., U. S. A., was Judge Advocate, for the trial of 1st Lieut. Thomas E. Sulzer, Philippine Scouts.

Charge 1.—Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War.

Specification 1 alleged that 1st Lieut. Sulzer, though not detailed, did place himself in the position of new officer of the day at guard mounting, and did go through the form of entering on duty as officer of the day, and thereafter, and before reporting to the commanding officer, was found drunk in the orderly-room of Company A, 19th Inf. This at Cebu, Cebu, P. I., on the 28th day of November, 1901.

Specification 2 alleged that Lieut. Sulzer did, though not detailed for such duty, appear as new officer of the day in the office of the commanding officer, in a drunken condition. This at Cebu, Cebu, P. I., on the 28th day of November, 1901.

Charge 2.—Breach of arrest, in violation of the 65th Article of War.

The specification under the charge alleged that 1st Lieut. Sulzer, having been lawfully placed in arrest by his commanding officer, Capt. Frank McIntyre, Adjutant, 19th Inf., did, without authority, leave his quarters and did visit the office of said commanding officer. This at Cebu, Cebu, P. I., on the 3d day of December, 1901.

Additional charge.—Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War.

The specification under this charge alleged that Lieut. Sulzer having been placed in arrest, by his commanding officer, Capt. Frank McIntyre, 19th Inf., did visit the office of the Adjutant General and when asked by Capt. Peter E. Traub, 5th U. S. Cav., Acting Assistant Adjutant General, whether he was still in arrest, answered "No."

When further asked by the said Captain Traub, by whom he had been released from arrest, did answer, "Yes." When further asked by the said Captain Traub, by whom he had been released from arrest, did answer "by Captain McIntyre," he, Lieut. Sulzer, knowing at the time that these statements were false and were deliberately made with the intention of deceiving the said Captain Traub. This at Cebu, Cebu Island, at about 9:00 o'clock A. M., Dec. 10, 1901.

Plea.—To the first and second specifications, first charge, and to the charge—Guilty. To the specification, second charge and to the charge—Guilty. To the specification, additional charge, and to the charge—Guilty.

Finding—Guilty of all specifications and charges. The Court sentenced Lieut. Sulzer to be dismissed from the Service of the United States.

The proceedings, findings and sentence were approved, by General Wade on Jan. 16, and Lieut. Sulzer was ordered dismissed the service.

CIR. 1, JAN. 15.—5TH SEP. BRIGADE, ILOILO.

The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

By order of Colonel Snyder:

ROBERT H. NOBLE, Capt. 3d U. S. Inf.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

MANILA, P. I., January 16, 1902.

To the Commanding Officer, 5th Separate Brigade:

Sir—There appears to be some misunderstanding as to the extent and under what circumstances the military may act of its own motion in Provinces where Civil Government has been put into operation by the Philippine Commission. The Division Commander desires to avoid friction with the Civil Authorities, and you are informed that the Civil Government entertains a strong suspicion that the Army in many instances wilfully and for ulterior motives unnecessarily interferes with civil officials in their prescribed duties, making arrests when they should not do so, usually on suspicion rather than for just cause; if not cause, then unwarranted arrests because of the fact that civil authority, not military, should act.

You are advised also that the Vice-Civil Governor has been informed by the Constabulary and others that the presence of the Army is no longer necessary or advisable at a very large majority of the stations now occupied by it in what are known as pacified provinces. The Division Commander desires that a strict interpretation be put upon paragraphs I and II, General Orders No. 179, series 1901, these Headquarters, and Act No. 173, of the Philippine Commission, published in same order, which, properly construed, embraces the idea of non-interference by the Military in Civil affairs as stated by the Division Commander in paragraph I of the General Order referred to above.

Provinces passing to civil control since the publication of General Orders 179, have been announced from time to time in orders from these Headquarters.

Attention is also invited to Act No. 272 of the Philippine Commission specifying cases when Writs of Habeas Corpus shall not apply. In all other cases they may apply. Therefore arrests and holding of prisoners by the Military in cases not mentioned are questionable and are to be avoided when practicable to do so. The Military will be upheld in attacking all armed bodies which officers believe are intended to disturb the orderly and peaceful authority of the United States in these Islands. It will be well, however, to determine in advance whether it is United States authority aimed at or whether a mere local disorderly band is out for robbing, the suppression of which the Civil Authorities may prefer to deal with sin-

gle handed, unaided by the Army of the United States. You are advised also that many complaints are received by the Civil Governor to the effect that soldiers are disorderly in the communities where stationed; that they are harsh and ill treat the inhabitants. No excuse can be accepted for complaints of this sort, if true, from any station of our troops in the pacified provinces. It is the duty of every officer to maintain good discipline of his troops and to redress at once every disorderly act committed by soldiers on the inhabitants. Military necessity is one thing—lawlessness is another and quite a different matter.

The Division Commander directs that a copy of this letter be furnished at once to the Commanding Officer of every station and enjoins action in strict accordance with its spirit. Very respectfully,

W. P. HALL, A. A. G.

## CIR. 3, JAN. 17.—5TH SEP. BRIGADE.

Publishes endorsements on an application of Spanish residents of Occidental Negros, stating that all Spaniards in the province are desirous of purchasing arms for the defense of themselves and their interests, and that some of them live on haciendas distant from towns. In returning the endorsement General Wade says: "Where municipal police are not yet organized the military will continue to preserve order until the organization of a municipal police is effected. The military where authorized, the municipal police where established, and the insular constabulary, should be sufficient to afford protection to people residing in the Island of Negros without the necessity of purchase of arms by private parties. At all events the military should not now try to regulate affairs that properly belong to the Provincial Government of Negros."

## G. O. 17, JAN. 21, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Announces the assignment of incoming regiments and disposition of unassigned recruits to arrive on the transports Sheridan and Crook.

The First and Second Squadrons, 11th Cav., will be reported to the commanding general, Dept. of North Philippines, for assignment to dismounted duty, temporarily, in the Third Separate Brigade.

The regimental headquarters and First Battalion of the 27th Inf., will be transferred to the transport Crook; the latter transports with regimental headquarters and First and Third Battalions, 27th Inf., will proceed to the Seventh Separate Brigade and distribute the companies of the 27th Inf. to relieve those of the 17th Inf. The transport Crook will not proceed to Davao, and the company stationed at that place must be handled by local transportation in the Seventh Separate Brigade; arrangements will be made for its relief by a company of the 27th Inf.

All privates belonging to the First and Third Battalions of the 17th Inf., in their first enlistment, who are present in this Division and whose terms of service will not expire prior to July 1, 1902, are transferred to the same lettered organizations of the 6th Inf., to date Feb. 15, 1902.

## CIRCULAR 4, MARCH 3, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

The following communication is published for the information and guidance of all concerned in this Department:

By command of Major General Brooke:

M. V. SHERIDAN, A. A. G.

H. Q. A. G. O., FEB. 23, 1902.

The Commanding General, Dept. of the East—

Sir—The attention of the Lieutenant General Commanding the Army has been called to the practice of quite a number of post commanders in making their quarterly report of inspection of armament under A. R. 400, 1901, in embodying in such reports matters of incidental importance, but having no special relevancy to the report required by A. R. 400. The difficulty of keeping a record of special subjects when included in one communication is obvious.

The Lieutenant General, therefore, directs that post commanders be advised that the quarterly reports of armament should be confined to the subjects named in A. R. 400, and that all other coincident questions be made matters of special reports.

Very respectfully,

GEO. ANDREWS, A. A. G.

## GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, U. S. A., is relieved from the command of the Department of California, to take effect March 15, 1902, when he will proceed to Washington, for further instructions. (March 12, H. Q. A.)

## JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The following changes in the stations and duties of judge advocate, U. S. A., are ordered:

Col. Stephen W. Groesbeck, from duty in the Division of the Philippines, and will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for duty as Judge Advocate, Department of Lakes.

Lieut. Col. Jasper N. Morrison, from duty in the Division of the Philippines, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty as Judge Advocate of that Department.

Major Frank L. Dodds, from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and will proceed to Manila, for duty as Judge Advocate of the Department of South Philippines.

Major Lewis E. Goodier, from temporary duty in the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Army, and will proceed to Manila for duty as Judge Advocate of the Department of North Philippines. (March 7, H. Q. A.)

## SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Leave for ten days, to take effect April 1, 1902, is granted Capt. Morton J. Henry, Commissary. (March 7, H. Q. A.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of commissaries, are ordered:

Capt. Morton J. Henry, from New York city to Boston, Mass., and relieve Capt. James A. Logan, Jr. Captain Logan will proceed to Manila, for duty.

Capt. Salmon F. Dutton from New York city to Manila for duty.

Capt. Julius N. Kilian from Chicago, Ill., to Manila, for duty.

Capt. Charles P. Stivers, Frederic H. Pomroy, and William Elliott from duty in Philippines, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for instructions.

Capt. Samuel B. Bootes from Chicago, Ill., to San Antonio, Texas, for duty as chief commissary of that department, to relieve Lieut. Col. John L. Clem of that duty. Captain Bootes will also relieve Lieutenant Clem of his duties as purchasing commissary at San Antonio, Texas.

Capt. David B. Case from duty as post commissary at Fort McPherson to New York City, New York. (March 11, H. Q. A.)

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major J. N. Henry, Surgeon, U. S. V., Fort Slocum, will proceed to Newport News, Va., in time to meet the 2nd Battalion of the 11th Infantry upon its arrival from Porto Rico en route to San Francisco, Cal., and accompany it to that place. Upon arrival at San Francisco Major Henry will report for transportation to the Philippine Islands for duty. (March 7, D. E.)

The leave for seven days granted Capt. William F. Lippitt, Asst. Surg., is extended seven days. (March 10, D. E.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. Charles W. Thorp is extended twenty-seven days, with permission to apply for an extension of one month. (March 5, D. T.)

Capt. Wharton B. McLaughlin, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. V., having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged, to take effect March 10, 1902. (March 10, H. Q. A.)

So much of par. 10, S. O. 62, Feb. 19, 1902, H. Q. A., as assigns 1st Lieut. Jerome S. Chaffee, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., to duty at the U. S. General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N. M., is amended so as to direct Lieut. Chaffee to report at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for duty, to relieve Contract Surg. William E. Musgrave, who will proceed to San Francisco. (March 10, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted Contract Surg. William E. Musgrave, to take effect upon his relief from duty at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark. (March 10, H. Q. A.)

So much of par. 10, S. O. 62, Feb. 19, 1902, H. Q. A., as relates to 1st Lieut. Louis T. Hess, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is revoked. (March 7, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Joseph J. Curry, Asst. Surg., U. S. V., now at Fort Bayard, N. M., is by reason of physical disability honorably discharged from the service, to take effect March 14, 1902. (March 8, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Steward Charles J. Wahiquist, U. S. A., will be sent to Fort Wingate, N. M., for duty. (Feb. 25, D. C.)

The following named officers of the Medical Department are relieved from duty in the Division of the Philippines, to take effect June 1, 1902, when they will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and upon arrival report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for orders: Major Henry S. Turrill, Surg., U. S. A.; Major Edwin F. Gardner, Surg., U. S. A.; Capt. George A. Skinner, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Thomas L. Rhoads, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Howard W. Beal, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Edward P. Rockhill, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Edward C. Baker, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. William E. Vose, Asst. Surg., U. S. A. (March 7, H. Q. A.)

Contract Surgs. Albert G. Bising, Charles E. Freeman and Ernest E. Roberts will report to the C. O., U. S. troops, on the transport Hancock, to sail March 15th, for temporary duty during the voyage of that vessel to the Philippine Islands. (March 6, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Sanford H. Wadhams and Eugene R. Whitmore, Assistant Surgeons, will report to the C. O., 22d Inf., for temporary duty with and to accompany the companies of that regiment to Forts Robinson and Niobrara, Neb., and Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., respectively. Upon completion of this duty Assistant Surgeons Wadhams and Whitmore will proceed to comply with their orders from Headquarters Department of the Lakes. (Feb. 28, H. Q. A.)

Contract Surg. Edward T. Gibson, is assigned to duty, as transport surgeon of the Army transport Meade, to relieve 1st Lieut. Henry H. Rutherford, assistant surgeon. (Feb. 27, D. Cal.)

Leave for thirty days, with permission to apply for an extension of thirty days, is granted 1st Lieut. William M. Roberts, Asst. Surg., General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco. (Feb. 27, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. Egerton T. Wilson, now at Owosso, Mich., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to the Philippine Islands. (March 11, H. Q. A.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of contract surgeons, U. S. Army, are ordered:

August von Clossman from St. Louis, Missouri, to Jefferson Barracks, for duty.

Alva R. Hull, from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to Fort Logan, Colo., for duty. (March 11, H. Q. A.)

Capt. John H. Stone, Assistant Surg., will proceed to Washington Barracks, for duty. (March 11, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Edward A. Romig, Asst. Surg., recently appointed, now at Big Rapids, Michigan, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to the Philippine Islands. (March 11, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John C. Oakes, is extended seven days. (March 11, H. Q. A.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect when his services can be spared, is granted to 1st Lieut. William D. Connor. (March 13, D. E.)

The leave granted Major Louis W. Crampton, Surg., is extended six days. (March 12, H. Q. A.)

## PAY DEPARTMENT.

Sick leave for one month, with permission to leave the limits of the department, is granted Capt. T. P. Varney, Paymaster. (March 4, D. T.)

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Manly B. Curry, Paymaster. (March 10, D. E.)

## 2D CAVALRY—COL. E. L. HUGGINS.

Capt. F. W. Sibley, 2d Cav., will proceed from Fort Myer to Roelkey's Farm, near Brunswick, Md., to arrange for the use of ground for the approaching annual small arms target practice season. (March 11, D. E.)

## 4TH CAVALRY—COL. C. C. C. CARR.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Guy V. Henry, 4th Cav., to take effect after he shall have conducted a detachment of his regiment from Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (March 10, H. Q. A.)

## 5TH CAVALRY—COL. W. A. RAFFERTY.

The following transfers are made in the 5th Cavalry: 1st Lieut. John H. Lewis, from Troop C to Troop H; 2d Lieut. Ebert G. English, from Troop M to Troop E; 2d Lieut. George R. Somerville, from Troop E to Troop M. 1st Lieut. John McClellan, 5th Cav., is assigned to Troop C of that regiment. (March 8, H. Q. A.)

## 9TH CAVALRY—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

First Lieut. Samuel B. Pearson, 9th Cav., is transferred from Troop G to Troop I of that regiment. (March 11, H. Q. A.)

First Lieut. James E. Fechet, 9th Cav., is transferred from Troop M to Troop L of that regiment. (March 11, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Henry B. Dixon, 9th Cav., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty, awaiting transportation to the Philippines. (March 4, D. Cal.)

## 10TH CAVALRY—COL. S. M. WHITSIDE.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, and permission to go beyond the limits of the Department, is hereby granted to Capt. J. W. Watson, 10th Cav. (March 4, D. Cuba.)

## 11TH CAVALRY—COL. F. MOORE.

2d Lieut. Ralph C. Caldwell, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, is assigned to the 11th Cav. Lieutenant Caldwell will report at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty with recruits that may be sent to the Philippines. (March 7, H. Q. A.)

## 12TH CAVALRY—COL. W. C. FORBUSH.

The leave granted Capt. John W. Craig, 12th Cav., is extended two months. (March 6, H. Q. A.)

## ARTILLERY CORPS.

COL. W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY. So much of par. 20, S. O. 51, March 1, 1902, H. Q. A., as assigns 2d Lieut. Winslow H. Reaves, Art. Corps, to the 26th Battery, Field Artillery, is amended so as to assign him to the 28th Co. Coast Artillery. (March 8, H. Q. A.)

Second Lieut. Cleveland C. Lansing, Art. Corps, is transferred from the 28th Co. Coast Artillery, to the 25th Battery, Field Artillery, and will proceed to join that battery. (March 8, H. Q. A.)

The following assignments of officers of

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for temporary duty and will then join their proper stations at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and Key West Barracks, Fla., respectively. (March 7, H. Q. A.)

First Lieut. Theophilus B. Steele, Art. Corps, recently appointed, with rank from Aug. 22, 1901, is assigned to the 12th Co., Coast Art., and will report in person to the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, for temporary duty, and upon the completion will join his company at Fort Canby, Wash. (March 7, H. Q. A.)

Corporal Marshall A. Stokes, 42d Co., Coast Art., will be sent from Fort Mott, to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (March 7, D. E.)

The commanding officer of Fort Monroe will grant Sergt. Major William Grimshaw (senior grade), Art. Corps, a furlough for three months with permission to leave the U. S. (March 7, D. E.)

Lieut. Col. John P. Story, Art. Corps, is relieved from duty as Artillery Inspector at these headquarters. (March 7, D. E.)

A board of officers to consist of Col. Tully McCrea, Art. Corps; Lieut. Col. Joshua W. Jacobs, Deputy Q. M. G.; Major Rudolph G. Ebert, Surgeon; Major John Mills, C. E.; Capt. Percy M. Kessler, Art. Corps, recorder, will convene at Fort Casey, Wash., March 4, 1902, to determine the location thereof of the necessary buildings for a garrison of three companies of Artillery. The Board will also visit Fort Worden, Wash., and report on that post also having in view a garrison of two companies of Artillery, the report to cover all the grounds indicated for Fort Casey. (Feb. 20, D. Col.)

Surg. W. B. Dermott, 77th Co., C. A., Fort Warren, Mass., has been appointed Sergeant Major, junior grade.

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. B. H. Kerfoot, Art. Corps, is extended twenty-three days. (March 11, D. E.)

Second Lieut. A. M. Mason, A. C., is detailed Summary Court. (Fort Howard, March 7)

Corp. Adam Hammond, 37th Co., Fort Washington, Md., has been promoted to Sergeant.

The leave granted Capt. Thomas Q. Ashburn, Art. Corps, aid-de-camp, is extended one month. (March 11, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month on surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Major Harry R. Anderson, Art. Corps. (March 11, H. Q. A.)

Major John McClellan, A. C., will proceed to Fort Adams, R. I., for further duty as a member of board of Artillery officers, such time as may be indicated to him by Col. H. C. Hasbrouck, President of the board. (March 13, D. E.)

1st Lieut. C. K. Fowler, A. C., is detailed Exchange Officer. (Fort Totten, March 11)

Capt. J. R. Williams, C., is detailed in charge of drill and instruction in Coast Artillery. (Fort Totten, March 11.)

Capt. Thomas B. Lamoreux, Art. Corps, Q. M., to report to the general superintendent of the Army transport service at San Francisco, Cal., not later than April 1, 1902. (March 11, H. Q. A.)

## 1ST INFANTRY—COL. A. A. HARBACH.

Second Lieut. Frank F. Jewett, 1st Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty with recruits and casualties awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (March 3, D. Cal.)

## 2D INFANTRY—COL. C. S. ROBERTS.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. John H. Wholley, 2d Inf., to take effect upon the return to duty of the 1st Lieutenant of the company which Captain Wholley commands. (March 8, D. L.)

## 4TH INFANTRY—COL. W. F. SPURGIN.

Leave for one month, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted Capt. F. W. Smith, 4th Inf. (March 1, D. T.)

## 5TH INFANTRY—COL. C. L. DAVIS.

The following named officers are assigned to Company F, viz.: Capt. Robert Field and 2d Lieut. Auswell E. Detch, 5th Inf. (Jan. 22, Fifth Inf.)

## 7TH INFANTRY—COL. C. A. COOLIDGE.

Lieut. Col. Henry Ray, 7th Inf., is assigned to duty in command of U. S. troops on the transport Meade, during the voyage of that vessel to the Philippine Islands. (Feb. 27, D. Cal.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. James M. Loud, 7th Inf., is extended fifteen days. (March 10, H. Q. A.)

## 8TH INFANTRY—COL. W. E. DOUGHERTY.

The leave granted Capt. Frederic H. Sargent, 8th Inf., is extended seven days. (March 1, D. D.)

## 9TH INFANTRY—COL. C. F. ROBE.

The following transfers are made in the 9th Inf.: First Lieut. Clifton C. Kinney, from Co. E to Co. H. Fist Lieut. George W. Wallace, from Co. H to Co. E. (March 11, H. Q. A.)

## 15TH INFANTRY—COL. H. C. WARD.

Second Lieut. Haywood Robbins, 15th Inf., will proceed to Fort Apache, Ariz., for duty. (March 3, D. Colo.)

First Lieut. John F. Wilkinson, 15th Inf., now at Ironton, Ohio, on sick leave, will proceed to Macon, Ga., on recruiting duty. (March 11, H. Q. A.)

## 16TH INFANTRY—COL. C. C. HOOD.

First Lieut. Louis S. D. Rucker, Jr., 16th Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and take the transport to sail from that place not later than March 31, 1902, for the Philippines, where he will join his regiment. (March 8, H. Q. A.)

## 17TH INFANTRY—COL. G. A. GOODALE.

Capt. Charles D. Clay, 17th Inf., having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service from on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from March 8, 1902, is announced. (March 8, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Edward Chynoweth, 17th Inf., will proceed to join his proper station Aug. 31 next. (March 11, H. Q. A.)

## 20TH INFANTRY—COL. W. S. MCCASKEY.

First Lieut. Alfred McC. Wilson, 20th Inf., is transferred from Company F to Company K of that regiment. (March 11, H. Q. A.)

## 21ST INFANTRY—COL. J. KLINE.

Leave for two months on account of sickness is granted Capt. Harry L. Bailey, 21st Inf., to take effect upon the expiration of his present leave. (March 10, H. Q. A.)

## 21ST INFANTRY—COL. J. KLINE.

The extension of leave granted Capt. Robert W. Rose, 21st Inf., is further extended six months on account of sickness. (March 11, H. Q. A.)

## 22D INFANTRY—COL. J. MILLER.

Second Lieut. Burton J. Mitchell, 22d Inf., aid-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, will upon the expiration of his present leave await orders for the convenience of the Government. (March 10, H. Q. A.)

## 23D INFANTRY—COL. J. M. THOMPSON.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about March 15, 1902, is granted 1st Lieut. William A. Kent, 23d Inf. (March 10, H. Q. A.)

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. William K. Armstrong, 23d Inf., is further extended one month. (March 10, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Isaac A. Saxton, 23d Inf., is extended one month. (March 7, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Capt. Thomas F. Schley, 23d Inf., is extended fourteen days. (March 10, H. Q. A.)

## 24TH INFANTRY—COL. C. MCKIBBIN.

Capt. Albert Laws, 24th Inf., will join his company in the Division of the Philippines. (March 11, H. Q. A.)

## 25TH INFANTRY—COL. A. S. BURT.

Second Lieut. Augustus F. W. Macmanus, 25th Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, for tem-

porary duty with recruits awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (March 5, D. Cal.)

The retirement from active service, March 12, 1902, of Lieut. Col. David B. Wilson, 25th Inf., by operation of law, is announced. (March 11, H. Q. A.)

## 26TH INFANTRY—COL. C. WILLIAMS.

Capt. Peter W. Davison, 26th Inf., is transferred to the 22d Inf., Co. H, and will join that company. (March 11, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Benjamin W. Leavell, 26th Inf., having been examined for promotion by a board of officers and found physically disqualified for the duties of a major of infantry, by reason of disability incident to service, his retirement as a major is announced, to date from March 12, 1902, the date on which he would have been promoted to that grade by reason of seniority if found qualified.

## TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made upon the mutual application of the officers concerned:

Capt. Benjamin W. Leavell, from the 24th Inf., to the 26th Inf., Co. A; Capt. George H. McMaster, from the 26th Inf., to the 24th Inf., Co. A.

## ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following named officers, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, are assigned to regiments as herein-after indicated:

Second Lieut. Thomas B. Bernard, to the 3d Cav.

Second Lieut. Thomas A. Rothwell, to the 5th Cav.

Second Lieut. Charles M. Blackford, to the 6th Inf.

Second Lieut. Leighton Powell, to the 8th Inf.

Lieuts. Bernard and Blackford will report at Fort Myer, Va., for temporary duty, and upon the completion will proceed to San Francisco, for duty in that department, and Lieut. Blackford to proceed to join his proper station.

Lieutenants Rothwell and Powell will report at Fort Slocum, N. Y., for duty with recruits that may be sent from that post to the Division of the Philippines. (March 10, H. Q. A.)

Second Lieut. William W. Bessell, recently appointed (from captain, Porto Rico Regiment), with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, is assigned to the 26th Inf. Lieut. Bessell will proceed to Fort Slocum, N. Y., for duty. (March 7, H. Q. A.)

## CANDIDATES FOR COMMISSIONS.

The following named enlisted men will proceed to Fort Columbus, March 17, for examination for promotion to 2d Lieutenant by board of officers:

Sergt. Major Frank H. Wolfe, Junior Grade, Art. Corps.

Capt. George E. Platts, 8th Co., C. A.

Capt. Adam Ensch, 59th Co., C. A.

Q. M. Sergt. John B. Lower, 110th Co., C. A. (March 8, D. E.)

The C. O., Fort Hunt, will direct Sergt. Maynard A. Wells, 47th Co., C. A., to proceed to Fort Columbus, and report on March 17, for examination for promotion to 2d Lieutenant by board of officers. (March 10, D. E.)

The C. O., Fort Myer, will direct Corp. George W. Lamb, Troop D, and Private Albert H. Mueller, Troop G, 2d Cav., to proceed to Fort Columbus, and report March 17 at 10 A. M., for examination for promotion to 2d Lieutenant, by board of officers. (March 13, D. E.)

## BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of: Major Alexander D. Schenck, Art. Corps; Capt. Lucien G. Berry, Art. Corps, and 2d Lieut. William B. Wallace, 20th Inf., Q. M., is appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill., March 10, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Mike Heldman, U. S. Inf., on duty at Chicago, Ill., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant, U. S. A.; also for the examination of any other sergeants on duty at Fort Sheridan who are eligible, desire and apply for that position. (March 4, D. L.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, March 17th, 1902, for the preliminary examination of enlisted men applicants for a commission. Detail for the board: Lieut. Col. George S. Grimes, Art. Corps; Major Henry S. Kilbourne, Surg.; Capt. Louis R. Burgess, Art. Corps; First Lieut. Milton E. Lando, Asst. Surg.; First Lieut. John B. Murphy, Art. Corps. (March 4, D. Cal.)

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. James B. Burbank, Art. Corps; Major William L. Marshall, C. E.; Major Samuel R. Jones, Q. M. U. S. A., and Capt. Edwin B. Babbitt, Ordnance Department, will convene at Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., on March 20, 1902, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of establishing on the United States reservation at Sandy Hook, N. J., lines of demarcation between the territory under the administration of the commanding officer of the proving ground, and that under the administration of the commanding officer of Fort Hancock, N. J. The board will recommend such rules for the use of such territory as is necessary for the common service of the two establishments and for transit across territory which it may be necessary to traverse in order to reach the portions of the reservation under the control of the several officers. (March 4, D. L.)

The following named officers are detailed as members of the Army Retiring Board, to meet at Manila:

Major Ramsay D. Potts, Art. Corps, Inspector General; Major Charles Lynch, Surgeon (captain, assistant surgeon), Capt. Harry M. Hallock, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., vice the following-named officers, hereby relieved as members of that board:

Lieut. Col. Stephen C. Mills, Inspector General; Major Richard W. Johnson, Surgeon; Major Walter D. McCaw, Surgeon. (March 11, H. Q. A.)

A board to consist of Lieuts. S. Y. Brett, A. A. Maybach and F. R. Kenney, will meet to report on special features of field of fire. (Fort Terry, March 11.)

## VARIOUS ITEMS.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Major Alfred Reynolds, U. S. Inf., Insp. Gen. (March 3, D. D.)

Major James A. Irons, U. S. Inf., Insp. Gen. of the Department, will proceed to Forts Bayard, N. M. (U. S. General Hospital); Grant, Huachuca, Whipple Barracks and Apache, A. T., and Wingate, N. M., for the purpose of making the regular inspection of those posts, and return to Denver. (March 3, D. Colo.)

The following white Cavalry recruits available at Fort Slocum, are assigned: to the 7th Cavalry, 40; to the 8th Cavalry, 30. These recruits will be sent from Fort Slocum under charge of 2d Lieut. William McE. Walton, to Havana, Cuba, and under charge of Capt. Samuel C. Vestal, Art. Corps, to Santiago, Cuba, March 13. (March 10, D. E.)

General Chaffee under date of Jan. 24, in an official telegram to Col. Snyder, 19th Inf., commanding the 5th Separate Brigade, says: "Many enlisted men coming here under G. O. 32, claim they understood they could be discharged in Manila. Commanders of organizations should explain to them that they will not be discharged before reaching San Francisco. As stated in G. O. 32, par. VII, men of good character who desire to remain in these islands should not be sent to Manila for discharge."

A board of survey will meet at Fort Columbus, N. Y., to fix the responsibility for loss overboard of a box, containing dummy projectiles, invoced to Capt. A. Campbell, Art. Corps, Fort Columbus. Detail: Capts. James A. Shipton and Henry W. Butner, and 2d Lieut. William W. Ballard, Art. Corps. (March 12, D. E.)

The following named enlisted men, now at the stations designated after their respective names, are detailed for duty in connection with the War Department exhibit at the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition at Charleston, S. C.; Sergts. Henry Roosen, Com-

pany I, and Frederick Mayer, Co. M, C. E., Washington, Barracks, D. C.; Sergt. John Cavendish, ord. detachment, Sandy Hook, N. J.; Corp. Patrick M. O'Sullivan, ord. detachment, Springfield Armory, Mass.; Sergts. Thomas O'Connell and Herman Albrecht, 2d Company, Coast Art., Fort Getty, S. C. They will report to Post Q. M. Sergt. Joseph J. Hittinger. (March 7, H. Q. A.)

## ORDERS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH PHILIPPINES.

Contract Surg. Harper Peddicord to Manila. (Jan. 25, D. N. P.)

Major George B. Lawrason, Surg., will proceed to Legaspi, Albay, for duty. (Jan. 25, D. N. P.)

Capt. Francis P. Fremont, 2d Inf., will proceed to Manila, First Reserve Hospital, for observation and treatment. (Jan. 25, D. N. P.)

Hospital Steward Joseph W. Cantin will report at Post of Manila for duty. (Jan. 25, D. N. P.)

Contract Surg. C. Edward Sears and Harrison W. Stuckey will proceed to Manila for temporary duty at Camp Wallace. (Jan. 25, D. N. P.)

First Lieut. Theodore A. Baldwin, Jr., 24th Inf., will proceed to San Isidro, Nueva Ecija, for temporary duty with Co. H, 24th Inf. (Jan. 25, D. N. P.)

First Lieut. Charles S. Lincoln, 24th Inf., to Manila for duty. (Jan. 25, D. N. P.)

First Lieut. Walter B. McCaskey, 21st Inf., is detailed as depot commissary at Calamba, Laguna, relieving 1st Lieut. Marion M. Weeks, 21st Inf., who will report to his regimental commander for duty. (Jan. 24, D. N. P.)

Capt. Henry W. Elliot, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Bay Laguna, for duty, relieving Capt. Leigh A. Fuller, Asst. Surg., who will proceed to Manila, for duty, relieving Major John A. Metager, Surg. (Jan. 24, D. N. P.)

Contract Surg. Theodore H. Weisenburg will proceed to Gasan, Marinduque. (Jan. 25, D. N. P.)

Contract Surg. Harper Peddicord will proceed to Santa Cruz, Laguna, for duty. (Jan. 25, D. N. P.)

Contract Surg. Alonso Graves will proceed to Maragondon, Cavite, for duty. (Jan. 25, D. N. P.)

Hospital Steward Benjamin F. Nudd will proceed to San Fernando for duty. (Jan. 25, D. N. P.)

Chaplain Edward H. Fitz-Gerald, 22d Inf., will report to the C. O., 22d Inf., at Camp Wallace, Manila. (Jan. 25, D. N. P.)

Second Lieut. Leo A. Dewey, 17th Inf., will report to the adjutant general, Headquarters Division of the Philippines, for orders. (Jan. 25, D. N. P.)

## DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH PHILIPPINES.

Hospital Steward Ernest A. Boehck will report to medical supply depot, Manila, for duty. (Dec. 25, D. S. P.)

Post Com. Sergt. Herman Coffman is assigned to duty at Cebu, Island of Cebu, P. I. (Dec. 25, D. S. P.)

Capt. Frederick D. Branch, Asst. Surg., will proceed to the Convalescent Hospital, Corregidor Island, P. I., for treatment. (Dec. 25, D. S. P.)

## FIFTH SEPARATE BRIGADE.

I. It having been ascertained that the local constabulary and municipal police in the Island of Panay are ready to take full charge of the maintenance of public order in all points at present occupied as sub-stations by U. S. troops, the detachments of the various organizations garrisoning this island will be concentrated by Jan. 31, at the stations of the headquarters of the various organizations as designated below, except in such cases as are hereinafter mentioned:

Troop E, 10th Cav., to remain at Jaro and Banate as at present distributed until further orders.

Troop F, 10th Cav., at Joaquin, but maintaining necessary guard temporarily at Tigbauan; the detachment at Lambunao to be withdrawn or on or before Feb. 25, 1902, to San Joaquin; the detachments at Igbaras and Taibungan to be withdrawn when the Provincial Governor has established and armed the local police.

Troop G, 10th Cav., Capiz, abandoning Dao, Dumaraos and Mambusao.

Troop H, 10th Cav., Pototan, abandoning Pasil and Barotac, Nuevo.

Co. A, 6th Inf., Calivo, abandoning Ibajay, but maintaining necessary guard at Legatic for stores landed at that point.

Co. B, 6th Inf., Concepcion, but maintaining guard at Sarra and Ajul until all government stores have been removed from those places.

Co. C, 6th Inf., Capiz, abandoning Pontevedra.

Co. D, 6th Inf., San Augustine Barracks, Iloilo.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

(ESTABLISHED 1868.)

## ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

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SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1902.

## GENERAL FUNSTON'S SPEECH.

It is difficult to restrain expression within the limits of courtesy when we read so unjust and disingenuous a criticism as that appearing in the Evening Post of New York, upon the speech delivered by Brigadier General Frederick Funston, U. S. A., at the dinner of the Lotos Club last Saturday night. To prevent its readers, so far as it can, from obtaining any knowledge of what was actually said, the Post confines itself to the abuse of General Funston, and carefully refrains from publishing so much as a line of the speech. Thus it hopes to escape the exposure of its deliberate misrepresentation of the whole tone and purpose of General Funston's remarks. Thanks to the enterprise of the New York Sun, we are able to give this speech substantially complete in another column, and our readers can judge for themselves how far it justifies the Post's characterization of it as "breech clout politics," "frank savagery," an illustration of "the inherent tendency of imperialism to revert to barbarism and tyranny," the declaration of despotism, "hanging for all who object," including every American who dares to peep or mutter against the infallible sword, and "all those men, who have been writing and talking about law and justice in the Philippines," an attempt to "take us back to Governmental methods of the Dey of Algiers;" to "suppress free Government at home as well as in the Philippines," to "reverse the increasing political purpose which runs through the ages," and more to the same effect.

A reference to the speech is the best reply to this abuse, which is so extravagant as to defeat its purpose. To us it appears to be a clear and convincing statement of the actual conditions of things in the Philippines. It is an appeal by General Funston to his countrymen to speak and act, or to refrain from speech or action, with reference to the facts as they are. To those who have represented the men who are killing our soldiers in the Philippines and their own countrymen, with such charming impartiality, as high toned patriots of the quality of Washington and his compeers of the Revolution, it is not pleasant to have their pets exposed as brutal murderers, killing for the mere pleasure of killing, and torturing with a fiendish delight in the process, throwing men, women and children into deep wells, impaling them on stakes, burying them alive, whipping children to death, and in such other ways as devilish ingenuity can suggest, engaging in the sacrifice of human life wholly useless, and purposeless except for revenge.

Against all of this the critics of General Funston have never uttered one word of protest, so far as we have observed. Their criticisms and complaints have been directed against those who have been waging war under orders from the supreme authority of the people of the United States and in accordance with the strictest requirements of the humane code of modern military practice, for the definite purpose of securing a peace which shall leave the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands in the exercise of the largest measure of freedom possible to them. Understanding as he does the hardships these men are enduring, sympathizing as he must with their trials and their aspirations, it is not strange that General Funston should give expression in strong language to the bitter indignation and contempt, which he and they, and all who understand the real situation, feel toward those who have nothing but misrepresentation and abuse for our soldiers in the field.

The sting of General Funston's words is in their truth; in their just characterization of those who are deliberately misrepresenting the situation, and spreading upon the wings of the wind the false report of every guard house liar. It is not pleasant to be told that you are an accomplice of murderers, but that is precisely what those are who give encouragement to men guilty of the atrocities described by General Funston, and which he and his fellow soldiers are seeking to put an end to, in the interest of humanity, and of all peaceably disposed men here or in the Philippines. What is objected to is not free speech, but free lying, and that utterly contemptible disposition to suppress the truth, or conceal it when it is unwelcome. Any or all of us may be mistaken as to the fact, but the sincere man, the honest journalist, welcomes correction, when it is required and rejoices to make the truth known when from any cause it has been obscured.

To those who have insisted, for one thing, that Aguinaldo received encouragement and promises at the beginning from the representatives of the authority of the United States, and have proved to their own satisfaction that he did not murder Luna, it is not pleasant to be met by so flat a contradiction as that found in General Funston's plain statement of facts within his knowledge. The General's narrative of the actual situation of things at Manila at the time of its surrender to our forces, and the real causes of the conflict that followed, should for ever set this matter at rest, confirmed as his statements are by similar reports of others on the scene of action at the time. It is not agreeable to the men sitting in their tall towers or in their comfortable homes in Boston, or New York, stirring up strife at a safe distance from bullets and holos, to be told that they are responsible in large measure for the violent deaths in the Philippines

during the last two years or more, but it is the truth nevertheless.

Their false statements, their misrepresentation of public opinion, their maudlin displays of a sentimentality, which has no more just basis than that of the neurotic maiden who sends flowers and love tokens to the red handed and brutal murderer in his cell—all these as General Funston shows have been powerful factors in delaying the pacification of the Philippines. Knowing as he does how much his own countrymen have suffered in consequence, as well as the peaceably disposed natives, he might well be excused for the expression of his indignation, even though it had assumed a far more violent form. Coming as it does from a man more accustomed to action rather than to expression, his speech is really a remarkable one, and so far as papers more honest and fair-minded than the one from which we quote are willing to spread it before their countrymen, it will have a powerful influence upon public opinion, which has been too much misled by false or partial statements. It is a great pity that its author could not have the privilege accorded to the member of Congress of printing and circulating his remarks at the public expense.

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## ANOTHER BRITISH DISASTER.

While there is no lack of sympathy for the British Commander, General Methuen, in the crushing disaster which has befallen his command in the Western Transvaal, all reports indicate that it was due in about equal degree to bad generalship on his part and to good generalship on the part of Delarey, the Boer commander. The opposing forces were almost evenly matched. Both Generals knew the ground, and inasmuch as they had already met in battle at Modder River on Nov. 29, 1899, where the British suffered a heartbreaking defeat, it was to be presumed that each was acquainted with the other's fighting methods. Yet in spite of his unfortunate experience, which should have impelled him to exercise extraordinary caution, Methuen appears to have had no knowledge that Delarey was anywhere within striking distance. Consequently the attack by the Boers on the morning of March 7, was a carefully planned and brilliantly executed surprise. Simultaneously with a dash that completely smashed the British rear guard, Methuen's force was rushed on both flanks. His mule teams and oxen were stampeded in the regular Boer way and in the confusion that followed 500 British wounded troops retreated in mad disorder and were pursued for four miles. The results of the engagement, so far as they have been disclosed by the British War Office, are that General Methuen was badly wounded and taken prisoner, four of his officers are dead and ten are wounded, 38 of his enlisted men are dead and 12 are wounded, several hundred of his officers and men—the exact number is not yet known—are prisoners of war, a large number are missing and Delarey has come into possession of four guns, together with a great amount of supplies.

This overwhelming defeat of a British force of 1,200, of whom 900 were mounted, by a Boer force of 1,500 appears to have been largely if not wholly due to carelessness on the part of General Methuen. The plea which has been made in his behalf, that he was ignorant of the close proximity of the Boers, is really an accusation against him, showing that he had neglected the common precaution of effective scouting. His flankers also appear to have been absurdly inefficient, so that when simultaneously attacked on both sides his column was pressed together like a mouse between two boards, and in the utter demoralization caused by the customary Boer trick of stampeding his mules and oxen the subsequent rout became inevitable. That 500 of his mounted troops should have taken to flight in spite of the splendid front presented by other regiments of the command is a circumstance which it is unpleasant to think about, and in the absence of a more agreeable explanation it is generous to accept the excuse that the retreating body was made up of raw men only recently sent to South Africa.

The moral effect in England of this costly reverse to the officer second in command to Kitchener is evidently much less depressing than might naturally have been expected. The South African campaign has brought so many surprises that the British public has prepared itself for anything that may happen, and in the present instance the immediate shock of grief and chagrin has been promptly succeeded by a quickened resolve to push the war to the bitter end. The criticism of General Methuen, who has led the British forces to two of the severest disasters of the war, is notably moderate and restrained partly, perhaps, because of the fact that he has been seriously wounded and taken prisoner, and partly because of a growing consciousness in England that the services of a soldier, even in defeat, as well as in victory, entitle him to the grateful consideration of his countrymen. In so far as Methuen's defeat shall tend to prolong hostilities in South Africa it will be a positive misfortune for the Boers themselves, for the great upheaval of patriotic indignation, which it has caused throughout Great Britain and the prompt dispatch of large bodies of fresh troops to the Transvaal are grim reminders that there can be only one outcome of the conflict.

A German who took part in the South African war with the Boers is publishing in the *Militär Wochenschrift* some observations on that war in the course of which he says: "The general plan upon which the Boers acted was before everything to surround the enemy or prevent themselves from being surrounded, which usually led to extraordinarily wide extensions of their very thinly distributed shooting line. The British, on the other hand,

kept their troops more together and in deep formation just as we do. Their numerical superiority allowed them, nevertheless to outflank their opponents; still it can be maintained with some certainty that in cases where the forces on both sides were anything like equal, it was the British who took the central position and the Boers the concentric. This frequently happened, too, when the British were considerably superior in numbers, and to this circumstance, in the first place I attribute many of the British defeats, independently of the want of system in their frontal attacks, though I should like at the outset to make myself quite clear on this point, for the principle adopted by the Boers has, to my mind, an important, perhaps decisive influence on the tactics of the present day. The reason why the concentric form of attack is the more advantageous one lies, in my opinion, in the fact that it favors more than any other the concentration of one's own fire, whilst it breaks up that of the enemy. Fire effect is paramount to-day, all else sinks into the background. It is just as easy to double up one's opponent nowadays by means of fire as it formerly was with the bayonet."

This writer holds that the weakness of the Boers was in not applying this principle of concentric fire offensively, and this is explained by the absence of energetic leaders. They appear to have found one in Delarey. Further we are told that the British shooting was very bad and they were for the most part in absolute ignorance of the movements of their opponents. All of these facts find illustration in the defeat of General Methuen.

Popular feeling throughout Great Britain with regard to this grave disaster will be greatly tempered by General Delarey's magnanimous action in releasing General Methuen in order that his wounds may receive proper attention.

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## DEARTH OF NAVAL MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Surgeon General Rixey makes an urgent plea for the increase of his corps of doctors, asking for seventy surgeons and one hundred and thirty-five assistant surgeons, a total increase of forty. He calls attention to the fact that the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps has increased greatly. In 1897 the average strength of the Navy and Marine Corps was 15,734 and in 1900 it was 23,756, an increase of 51 per cent. The total authorized strength at present is 33,717, and the actual strength 29,457, an actual increase since the year 1897 of more than 87 per cent. New naval posts are being established in the Philippines and additional ships are being put into commission. The 27 ships now temporarily out of commission would require thirty-three medical officers and the ships now under construction fifty-eight more within two or three years. In connection with the increase in the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps there has been a large increase in the number of physical examinations of men and boys for enlistment. In 1897 there were 11,633 persons examined for enlistment, and in 1900, 25,081; an increase of 115 per cent. Trained doctors are also needed in connection with the additional recruiting rendezvous established in various parts of the country, and recruiting parties have been sent through the various States.

The stress for medical officers in the Navy has been so great that those on the retired list who seemed available have been placed on duty, but this has not been sufficient, and is also not satisfactory. Sickness interferes with the performance of duty, and in other cases the results of the work are naturally unsatisfactory, and also very expensive. In enlistment for the Marine Corps the Medical Corps has not been able to meet the demands. Eleven additional medical officers are now needed to carry on the work. There is great dissatisfaction in that corps over the present situation, as they are getting some men by employing civilians to do the work. These examiners cannot know the actual conditions of service, and as a result a large percentage of such enlistments leads to medical surveys and discharges from service for physical disabilities soon after enlistment, and perhaps after outfits have been issued. The demands have been so great for several years that it has not been practicable to grant leave even after a three years' foreign cruise. This situation, together with the inability to change duties owing to temporary loss of service, produces dissatisfaction, and last year there were five resignations. Vacancies cannot be immediately filled, and men entering the corps are not suitable for independent duty until they have had considerable training, and have become acquainted with Service requirements. The increase is required to meet present demands, and yet it will take some time to get the men and fit them for duty for which they are now needed.

In his examination before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, with reference to the appropriations asked for his department, Surgeon General Rixey, also called attention to the fact that two years ago the Coast Survey was transferred from the Navy Department to the Treasury Department. He asked that the appropriation for transportation of the sick be limited to enlisted men to settle a controversy as to whether the transportation of sick officers should not be included in it. He holds that as the transportation of officers is under orders they should receive mileage or actual expenses. The question of establishing a naval hospital in the Philippines, being considered, Admiral Rixey also called attention to the urgent need of providing some means of taking care of the sick there. He asked for an appropriation of \$75,000 to repair the former

Spanish hospital at Cavite. When the new station was established, a hospital will be needed at Cananea. Meantime, something should be done to relieve the present intolerable situation.

By a vote of seven to four the Senate Committee on Inter Oceanic Canals has decided to report favorably the Hepburn Bill, which has already passed the House, authorizing the construction by the United States of an isthmian canal over the Nicaragua route at a cost not exceeding \$180,000,000. This action and Senator Morgan's accompanying statement that no obstacle now exists to the acquisition by the United States of full control of the territory necessary for the canal indicate that the Government has entered into new negotiations with Nicaragua and Costa Rica concerning the right of way. Both Nicaragua and Costa Rica have already joined in protocols with the United States looking to an agreement on the matter, but Nicaragua and Costa Rica recently gave notice that they would no longer be bound by those protocols, which were arranged under the old Clayton-Bulwer treaty providing for a canal under the joint control of the United States and Great Britain. The abrogation of that treaty, it was held, and the substitution of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in place of it, thus eliminating the factor of British control, had so changed conditions that the United States should negotiate new agreements with Nicaragua and Costa Rica as a first step in the canal project. Senator Morgan, chairman of the committee on Inter-Oceanic Canals, speaking after a conference with Secretary Hay, states that the success of these negotiations is assured. It is probable, therefore, that the canal question will be brought before the Senate at an early day, in which event we may fairly expect a lively contest between the advocates of the rival routes. The supporters of Nicaragua have a pronounced advantage in that their project has already been approved by the House in a bill which makes the sum of \$10,000,000 immediately available for purposes of canal construction under the supervision of the Secretary of War.

Brigadier General Robert P. Hughes, U. S. A., in continuation of his testimony before the Senate Committee on the Philippines on March 11, explained that the greatly misunderstood policy of concentration intended by Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U. S. A., in the hostile provinces of Luzon was not designed as a method of punishment at all, but simply as a means of keeping the Filipinos away from harm and out of mischief. He added that the so-called "water cure" had never been practised in his command but once. The General said that he never went into action against the Filipinos without regretting it—it seemed as if he were fighting children. This testimony is exactly in line with that given by other Army officers in the course of the present inquiry into the conduct of the war in the Philippines. It all shows that the military operations of the Government in those islands have been conducted with extreme forbearance, moderation and real pity for the misguided people against whom they have been directed. The truth is that this inquiry, while instigated by an aggressive combination of ignorance and malice, has already had the effect of confounding its promoters and completely relieving the Army from the false and monstrous charges which have been made against it.

Now that Prince Henry has sailed away, the more or less vexatious question as to whether Frederick the Great ever gave a sword to George Washington or not may safely be relegated to the pigeon hole which bears the general classification, "Important if True." During the outburst of harmless sentimentalism attendant upon the Prince's visit, it was announced by Verplanck Colvin that Frederick had given a sword to Washington and that it was preserved in the State Library at Albany. Whereupon Moncure D. Conway declared that Frederick never did anything of the sort, that Frederick never signified any great admiration for Washington and that the sword story was a mere fairy tale. Then Frank E. Marshall appeared and deposed that it was not a sword at all, but a portrait of himself, that the great Prussian soldier sent to Washington. Our readers will see how easily the historians might have mistaken an oil painting for a sword. But Mr. Conway will have neither, insisting that both "portrait and sword are variants of a myth derived from a patriotic novelette founded on what enthusiasts longed for, but which never occurred." Now here are three different views of the matter, and you pays your money and you takes your choice. The agreed facts in the case are these: There was a Frederick the Great and there was a Washington. Washington had swords and one of his swords is in the State Library at Albany. With these facts to guide him every American, and every Prussian, too, is at liberty to reason out a conclusion to suit himself or to drop the matter altogether.

It is the desire of the Secretary of War to fill, as soon as possible, all of the vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant. Many of the vacancies that existed prior to the passage of the Army Reorganization act of Feb. 2, 1901, are yet unfilled and there are also several vacancies that have occurred within more recent times. A large number of enlisted men have been ordered to appear before an examining board at Fort Columbus, N. Y., of which Col. J. R. Myrick is the president, for examination for commissions. Regular examinations of enlisted men will probably be held in

either May or June at all of the Department headquarters. The men ordered before the Fort Columbus board are as follows: Acting Hospital Steward J. E. Williams, Private Graham L. Milligan, Hospital Corps; Corporal Omar C. Humphrey, Company I, 3d Battalion of Engineers; Corporal Quincy A. Hartung and Lance Corporal Rutherford S. Hart, General Service, and the following of the Coast Artillery: Sergt. Edwin Gunner, 6th Co.; Privates Frederick E. Brachman and Burson De Hart, 18th Co.; Corp. William E. Holliday, 35th Co.; Sergt. Charles L. Mitchell and Corp. James H. Hanger, Jr., 41st Co.; Private Charles A. Thuis, 51st Co.; Sergt. George Dany, and Private Duncan Miller, 54th Co.; Q. M. Sergt. John M. Shell and Corp. Clifford J. Hinson, 69th Co.; 1st Sergt. John O'Neill, 74th Co.; Sergt. Charles Sanders, 82d Co.; 1st Sergt. Francis Lecocq and Corp. Thomas K. Owings, 87th Co.; Sergt. Elmer A. Florer, 91st Co.; Private Joseph McKay, 98th Co.; Sergt. Thomas E. Mautaugh, 110th Co.; Sergt. T. Frank Burt, 118th Co.; Sergt. Gulielmus Heidt, 118th Co.; Corp. Wilford C. Lawrence, 118th Co.

In choosing William H. Moody, of Massachusetts, to succeed John D. Long as Secretary of the Navy, President Roosevelt has held fast to the high standard of fitness which has governed his other official appointments. Mr. Moody is a gentleman of blameless character and broad attainments, who, in the course of a Congressional career extending over seven years, has proved himself a capable legislator and a zealous friend of the Navy, for which he has constantly urged the most liberal appropriations. He is a lawyer of the first order of ability, he is in hearty accord with the purpose and policy of the Government and his promotion to the Cabinet will involve no impairment of the lofty character or the constructive statesmanship of that body. Believing that Mr. Moody's appointment will receive the cordial approval of the country at large, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL can wish him no better fortune than that his administration may be characterized by the high ideals of duty, the same patriotic impulses and the uniform success that distinguished the services of the gentleman whom he is soon to succeed.

The superintendent of the Naval Academy, in the course of his statement before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, on March 4, expressed regret at the probable necessity of having to engage additional civilian instructors for the Academy, and his views will be generally approved by the friends of the Service. He holds that for proper training instructors from the corps of officers are needed, and that the lack of such instructors is a detriment to the institution. Civilian professors, he contends, are unable to control the cadets as officers do, the reason being that the boys, having been accustomed to military methods, pay more respect to those methods than to the precepts of instructors taken from civil life. Naturally enough, cadets regard an officer who has come back from sea duty as a more competent teacher than one who has had no such experience, and they are confident that he understands them more thoroughly. It is unfortunate that there should be any necessity for employing eight additional civilian instructors for the Academy, but it is inevitable because of the urgent need for all available officers in other branches of the Service. This condition itself affords ample warrant for a progressive increase in the number of naval cadets.

"There was no escape from confession," said Daniel Webster in a famous murder trial, "but suicide, and suicide is confession." We may say the same of the flight of a man accused of crime. Benjamin D. Greene and John F. Gaynor, accused as conspirators with O. M. Carter in the frauds of which he stands convicted, have fled the jurisdiction, forfeiting their bail, which amounts to \$40,000 in each case. The fugitives are reported to be in Quebec. Their flight is said to have been precipitated by a report that Carter is proposing to make a confession laying bare the conspiracy to which he was a party. One paper says of the fugitives: "Greene is an athletic man, and much above the ordinary in height. He is all of 6 feet tall, and would attract attention anywhere. Gaynor on the other hand is a small man, only about 5 feet tall. If they are together it is probable that the disparity in their sizes makes them conspicuous objects wherever they are."

Benj. D. Greene is a graduate of the Military Academy, class of 1866. He was No. 4 in his class and entered the Corps of Engineers, from which he resigned Dec. 31, 1882. Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, signed an order directing that the dividends on 300 shares of stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and 100 shares of stock of the Hocking Valley Railroad Company, registered in the name of John H. Paul, be turned over to William H. Hubby, Jr., who was appointed receiver in the proceedings brought by the Government to recover property belonging to Carter. It is alleged that these shares of stock were held by Carter, and turned over by him after his arrest to Paul, in whose name they are now registered.

We regret to learn that the good disposition of Congress toward the Administration is suffering some strain which jeopardizes the success of measures of importance to the interests of the military services. Some members of Congress are disposed to complain that their opinions and wishes do not receive the attention at the other end of the avenue to which they think them entitled; that in the disposition to expedite the transaction of

public business, they do not always get a full hearing. This creates ill-feeling, which it is very necessary to avoid, if the legislative and executive departments are to work in harmony together. Mr. McKinley had served so long in Congress that he thoroughly understood that body and had an exceptional faculty for dealing with them to accomplish his purposes. Men who are not influential in initiating legislation may be very powerful in preventing it. As a gentleman said of a watchman, who referred a prospective employer to him for recommendation: "He is no good as a watchman, but if you do not employ him he will set your house on fire."

The Green Bag, a Boston Magazine for lawyers, devotes its March number to a long review of the proceedings and findings of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Rear Admiral Schley, by Charles E. Grinnell. Mr. Grinnell says: "The value of the case as a precedent for military courts is the decision that 'propriety' requires them not to make a finding of fact or to render opinion upon a question on which evidence is excluded by them. This decision also improves the relations of legal counsel of an applicant towards the Judge Advocate and the members of the court by opening to them definitely an opportunity to argue upon the final limits to be put to a report in consequence of excluding one who is offered in any way as a party. The memorandum of the President of the United States on the appeal both warns and protects dissenting members of a court of inquiry." Mr. Grinnell believes that the case will hereafter stand "as a leading precedent of thorough work."

Berlin advises intimate that the difficulty between Germany and Venezuela, which threatened to result in the seizure of the custom house at La Guayra by the German squadron assembled off that port, is now likely to be adjusted without resorting to drastic measures. The conditions of settlement have not been disclosed, but it is stated that the Venezuelan Government held that it could not accept the German terms while a German squadron lay at anchor in Venezuela's principal harbor, and that consequently the vessels were dispersed, leaving only one, the cruiser Gazelle, at La Guayra.

Capt. James H. Sands, U. S. N., has been directed to be the relief of Rear Admiral John A. Howell, on the retirement of the latter March 16, as president of the Naval Retiring Board in session at Washington. Captain Sands is already a member of that Board and will be promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral on April 11, through the retirement of Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar on that date. Captain Sands is a brother of Mr. F. P. B. Sands, of Washington, D. C., a prominent lawyer of the capital, at one time a Volunteer officer of the United States Navy.

The Ordnance Board which is conducting at the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds tests of field guns has eliminated all guns entered in the competition except those that have a long recoil on the carriage. This leaves only four guns in the test. They are the gun of the Ordnance Department mounted on the Wheeler carriage, the Erhardt gun, the Lewis gun and the gun submitted by the Bethlehem Steel Company. It is said that any one of these would be satisfactory to the Army. The guns are to be sent to Fort Riley for further test.

Advices from Honolulu, March 3, via San Francisco, announced that the transport Warren, which left Honolulu Feb. 28 for Manila via Guam, put back the same day having lost one blade of her propeller. It was thought that she would be able to continue her journey within ten days. During the delay for repairs the troops on board were taken ashore for drill.

One of the natural results of the introduction of American authority in Porto Rico appears in an active movement for the prevention of cruelty to animals. In San Juan, Ponce, and smaller communities the beating of horses has been vigorously discouraged, and the last measure enacted at the recent session of the legislative assembly was an act to prohibit cock-fighting.

One of the New York Hospitals is desirous of obtaining the services of a retired officer, who will be willing to serve for a reasonable compensation as superintendent. If any of our readers would like to secure such a position, we will put him in communication with the authorities of the hospital. Quarters will be furnished to the superintendent.

The Auditor for the War Department has decided that as the Philippine native scouts are an organization raised for a limited period and for a temporary purpose they are not subject to the monthly deduction from their pay for the Soldiers' Home. This decision is approved by the Comptroller.

Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. Military Governor of Cuba, has given public notice that persons or corporations attempting to install or operate any public or private telegraph or telephone lines in the island without proper authorization, will be liable to heavy fines.

Major Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, U. S. A., will be relieved from the command of the Department of California, March 15, and proceed to Washington, D. C. General Young, who will be succeeded by Gen. Robert P. Hughes, will become the first president of the Army War College.

## HARDSHIPS OF THE MARINES IN SAMAR.

Lieut. William R. Shoemaker, U. S. N., commanding the U. S. S. Arayat, has made an interesting report of the expedition which he undertook on the east coast of Samar late in January in search of Capt. David D. Porter, U. S. M. C., and a detachment of marines who got lost from the main column while crossing that island under command of Major L. W. T. Waller, U. S. M. C. Lieutenant Shoemaker states that he reached Lanang on Jan. 18, but could make no landing on account of the heavy surf. Later, however, Lieut. James Pickering, 1st Inf., U. S. A., commanding the Post at that place, came aboard with word that Captain Porter and three marines had come in on the 11th, followed by five others, a few days later, but that Lieut. Alexander S. Williams, U. S. M. C., with the remainder of the party, was still in the hills, to whom a relief party, commanded by Lieut. Kenneth P. Williams, 1st Inf., U. S. A., had been dispatched on Jan. 14. Lieutenant Shoemaker's report continues:

"Captain Porter and Lieut. A. S. Williams, U. S. M. C., gave me, substantially, the following account of their wanderings: On Jan. 1st, being then on half rations, with very little food left, Major Waller decided to split the party—he taking 15 of the strongest men and pushing on for Basey, and Captain Porter following his trail as rapidly as possible with the main body. On the 2d, a native came back from Waller with a note, stating that he, Waller, had given up the idea of getting through and would return, and directing Porter to make directly for the river and build rafts for the entire party. This Porter tried to do, but failed to find wood that would float. It was raining hard at this time and the river was about ten feet above its normal level and running with violence. As Major Waller did not appear, Porter sent Capt. H. I. Bearss, U. S. M. C., to him to ascertain his plans, then return and report. Bearss failed to return, but he reached Waller and went on with him.

"On the 3d, I think, Porter pushed ahead to get assistance with eight of the strongest men, leaving Lieut. A. S. Williams to follow with the crippled and lame as far as the boat, secreted on the way up, to be used in an emergency like the present. Porter reached the boat but found she had been damaged and was unfit for use. So he started on a twenty-five mile hike for Lanang, reaching there with three men on the afternoon of the 11th. Five men had given out, but, living on two dogs that strayed their way, they finally reached the post. The relief expedition, under Lieut. K. P. Williams, 1st Inf., on account of the height of the river, was unable to get away until the morning of the 14th. Williams deserves the highest praise for his twenty-five miles' fight against the current and up the rapids, hauling his boats along by hand a good part of the way. It was not until the morning of the 17th that he reached the starving marines in their last stopping place near the river. Their condition at the time was terrible. For days no man among them had strength to carry a rifle. Nine of them had either gone crazy or had fallen by the trail half dead from starvation and exposure. It had rained steadily for eighteen days. Lieut. A. S. Williams had made every effort to get them along but had to abandon them. He could only save the men who were able to reach the boat by the river, the probable point of arrival of the relief expedition. He got there on the night of the 16th instant, his party having been without food, except roots, the pulp of plants, and a very few sweet potatoes, for fifteen days.

"To further complicate matters, the native bearers, about thirty in number, became sulky, practically refusing assistance to the white men. They would build shacks as a protection from the continual downpour for themselves only; and knowing the edible roots and plants, were more skillful in obtaining food. A time came when no white man could carry a rifle, and those not lost were in the hands of the natives. Under the altered condition, it required considerable diplomacy on the part of Lieutenant Williams to handle them at all. Just before reaching the river, two bearers tried to kill Williams, stabbing him about the chest with a bolo. He tried to shoot but had not sufficient strength to pull the trigger. Then, they tried to kill him with his own pistol, but did not know how to work the weapon. Williams was rescued by a few of his men who tottered up, armed with sticks, and the natives took to the bush. No Filipinos were seen in the region, there being no food. The relief party saw some coming from the direction of Hermene; so it is probable that the insurgents about them got wind of the desperate condition of the marines and were hurrying up to take advantage of it. Relief came just in time.

"It took practically all of the 18th to get the sufferer—thirty-one in number, including two officers—eighteen in stretchers unable to move—across the river and out through the surf to the vessel. The job was finished at 6:30 P. M. and at 7:00 we started for Tacloban direct as the Army Surgeon said, at Lanang, that an hour saved in transit might mean an arm or a leg to some. We reached Tacloban at 8 A. M. and the worst cases were at once transferred to the Hospital. The others, including eight or ten natives, not included in the above total of thirty-one, I transported to Basey, seeing Major Waller. His party appears, from the statements of the officers, to have been reduced to nearly the same extremity as the other. They had practically given up hope when the opportune capture of a small boy, the only native seen, resulted in their getting through to the coast.

"One marine, supposed by Porter to have been with Waller's party, appears to have been with his own men and was lost. The names of those missing, together with those of the men whose condition was pronounced 'serious' by the Hospital Steward who accompanied us from Lanang, are as follows: Missing: Privates P. J. Connell, D. Sanjule, G. N. Foster, T. Brett, J. Woods, F. F. Brown, T. Murray, M. Bassett, J. A. Bailey, J. Baroni. Seriously Wounded: Corp. W. Slattery, Privates J. McBry, E. Witzell, J. W. Hackler, W. D. efficient engineers.

## THE EVOLUTION OF FIRE ARMS.

A paper on "the Evolution of Fire Arms and Ordnance and their Relation to Advancing Civilization" by Brig. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U. S. A., retired, appears in the March Journal of the Franklin Institute. It was read at a stated meeting of the Institute on Dec. 18, 1901, and gives an interesting history of the weapons of war from the earliest times, leading up to the opinion that what is at present essential in small arms is a non-recoil semi-automatic gun. General Wheeler recalls that during the battles of the Civil War, most of the guns were fired at too great an elevation. This was due in a great measure to the fact that from three to five times as much time was occupied in loading as in firing, and

the attention of the soldier was in that way largely diverted from the one essential purpose for which he had been put in action. It is also true that officers have often seen the soldier on the enemy's skirmish line remain so quiet that it took careful observation to discern a movement by which his real character could be determined, and this movement was very generally the movement of the arm necessary to prepare the gun for firing.

From this it will be easily understood, General Wheeler says, what a great advantage it would be for a soldier to have a gun which could be fired with accuracy several times without taking the eye from the enemy and without removing the gun from the shoulder. He would have his eye constantly upon the enemy's parapet, and every exposure above the parapet would enable him to make an effective shot.

General Wheeler notes that with a recoil gun only about one shot in 2,000 is effective, and says: "Such criminal waste of ammunition seems almost incredible, and this very unbusinesslike condition is due largely to the kind of gun which has been used. In the future, war must be conducted upon business principles. The use of a non-recoil, semi-automatic rifle, and thorough drill and instruction of the soldier, will entirely change this very unsatisfactory condition. The effort should be to train an Army that the missing of a shot would be the exception and not the rule, as it has been with the old recoil gun. We may not reach such a perfect degree of excellence, but we can and certainly will approach it. The nations which will win victories in the future will be those which use the most skill in the application of scientifically made arms, ordnance and other machines of war."

General Wheeler comments on the conservative spirit among military men, which has been in constant opposition to the adoption of new weapons, ascribable, he thinks, to the fact that armaments are selected by experienced soldiers, impressed with the excellence of weapons which they have used, and influenced by the feeling that any change would require a new course of instruction and involve great expense in the change of armament. He cites the fact that even in late years, when a hammerless gun was offered to the Government, officers of distinction urged as a serious objection that it would be impossible for the soldier to come to support arms. It seemed not to have occurred to them that the manual of arms could be changed and that there was no necessity for ever holding a gun in such a position.

Now, however, as General Wheeler thinks, American officers are showing a progressive and commendable spirit, and this struggle for improvement is growing stronger every day. "But while in many things we lead the world," he adds, "we have up to this time kept a little behind in weapons of war. That this condition will no longer exist there is abundant evidence. The Bureau of Ordnance and the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, both of which are composed of very able and distinguished officers, are giving most intelligent investigation to new inventions, and every possible encouragement to inventors who have anything of real merit to present. What is true of the Army is equally true of the Navy." Both services seek to do full justice to inventions by civilians, and this wise and intelligent action on their part will prove a great benefit to the Army and Navy."

## BRITAIN COPIES THE UNITED STATES.

Lieut. Col. Arthur H. Lee, M. P., former Military Attaché to the British Embassy at Washington, in a review of the new regulations for the British Army which have been proposed by the War Secretary, Mr. Brodrick, points out that they appear to have been copied directly from the United States. Colonel Lee says in part:

"At last we have taken out a leaf from America's excellent book, though I do not believe we have gone quite so far in that direction as we might or hope we may. Under Mr. Brodrick's proposed changes a private in the British infantry now receives almost as much as a private in the United States Army. With this change, which I frequently advocated while military attaché at Washington, we hope to get a class of recruits similar to those secured in America. A year ago Mr. Brodrick pooh-poohed the idea of copying the United States. Now he has changed his mind and has done what the majority of the members of the House, regardless of party, believe to be the very best thing that could have happened to the Army since Mr. Cardwell (in 1872) effected his sweeping reforms.

"For the first time 'Tommy,' with everything found and higher pay, will be in a better position than his agricultural brother, and from that class we ought now to get the best instead of the worst.

"The present move also banishes the possibility of resorting to conscription, for I understand Mr. Brodrick is willing to go even further in copying the United States' excellent treatment of enlisted men, and by liberal finance building up the standard of the Army. Some day, perhaps, we may be able to adopt the sensible plan of the United States of paying the enlisted men of all arms at the same rate. But traditions here die hard."

## MILITARY ATHLETIC LEAGUE.

The Military Athletic League has every promise of success at its sixth annual tournament at Madison Square Garden, New York City, from March 24 to 29, and the program offered will include new features that will add to the attractions of the reviews every night; the work of the Fourth Battery Field Artillery, from Washington Barracks, the rough riding, music rides and mounted exercises by the Second U. S. Cavalry, from Fort Meyer, Va., and the friendly rivalry in dare-devil work and fine movements by Troop C, from Brooklyn. The detail of the Coast Artillery from Fort Columbus, give their exercises as infantry, and their wall-scaling will be only one of their special exhibits, their bayonet drill, moving and breaking camp, and their calisthenic drill making them important at every performance. There will be the Marine Corps, the First and Second Signal Corps in their tower building, concert lamp signalling, balloon signalling, torch and electric signalling and presentation of the Ardois system. The First and Second Battalions of the Naval Militia, N. G. N. Y., will show landing and battalion drills, using their one-pounders. The Second Battery, N. G. N. Y., will give their Gatling gun drill; and the Twelfth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., will give their musical gymnastic drill, while the Twenty-second Regiment Engineers, N. G. N. Y., will give their engineer drill, building pontoon bridges, and a scene which will give a combination of engineers, signal corps, naval militia, infantry, artillery

and cavalry on the march of advance guard crossing a stream will fulfil the promise made last year of presenting the novel and exciting episode of mimic war.

A compliment to the League is shown in the coming of a detachment of the 48th Highlanders from Toronto, and the band of the regiment is also detailed. Col. Luscomb and his officers have a busy week ahead of them, with so much material to work with that it is really a question of utilizing all, and the changes each night make each night important, while the exhibition drills and competitive drills by the boys from the military school and the colleges will be a part of the program at the matinees on Wednesday and Saturday.

The reviews for the week include those for Governor Odell, Secretary of War Root, Adjutant General Corbin, Dr. Borden, the Canadian Minister of Militia and Defense, and General Brooke, Commanding Department of the East. Admiral Dewey had intended to take the review on Naval night—but the illness of Mrs. Dewey, at Palm Beach, compels his non-acceptance of the honor intended for him on Tuesday night.

## WAINWRIGHT ON ENGINEERING.

It is evident from the statement of Commander Richard Wainwright, U. S. N., Superintendent of the United States Naval Academy, to the House Committee on Naval Affairs on March 4, that he does not share in the despondent views on the subject of steam engineering in the Navy which had been previously submitted to the same body by Rear Admiral George W. Melville. On the contrary, Commander Wainwright states that the number of cadets engaged in the study of engineering is increasing, that the Engineer Corps is better than before it was amalgamated with the line, and that the engineering experimental station, so urgently advocated by Admiral Melville, while desirable for the progress of the Navy at large, is not necessary for the purposes of the Naval Academy nor for the instruction of cadets.

Commander Wainwright has a plan of his own for the training of engineers and it will command widespread attention. He would establish a post-graduate course at the Naval Academy covering a period of one year, to which officers should be detailed for instruction in engineering after three, four or five years of service at sea following their graduation. After that service they would come back better prepared to become engineers. The proposed experimental station would be useful in preventing mistakes in building engines, says Commander Wainwright, as well as for securing accuracy in other construction. "We are building engines as a matter of guess-work," he continues, "from calculations which are experimental," but the proper training for engineers is in a post-graduate course at the Academy for officers who have been on duty at sea and who know the requirements of motive power for warships.

As for the workings of the Personnel Act, Commander Wainwright is both frank and hopeful. Of the amalgamation of the line and Engineer Corps he says: "The scheme is excellent if it is not upset by some mistake. If this program is insisted upon we shall have better men than we have had before. It is my belief that if the Department will insist upon practical conduct in regard to machinery on board ship and carry out its present policy, it will produce a higher type and a more efficient naval officer than we have had in the past." To the complaint attributed to officers of the Engineer Corps, that the law is not carried out in the spirit contemplated, Commander Wainwright says that at times, owing to the lack of officers, younger officers were not assigned to the engine room, but that this condition is being rectified. In view of the depressing opinions expressed in many quarters with reference to steam engineering and the operation of the Personnel Law, Commander Wainwright's hopeful utterances are positively refreshing.

In his statement before the Naval Committee of the House, recently quoted here, Admiral Melville declared that there were several institutions in the country that are now turning out better engineers than they do at the Naval Academy, and he explained that it was his desire to make the Academy an engineering school which shall graduate engineers "as capable as those trained at the Boston Institute of Technology, Cornell University or Stevens Institute." This testimony from so high an authority to the excellence of the training given at establishments other than the Naval Academy should suggest to the heads of those institutions the wisdom of devoting still further attention to the course in engineering. With the steady growth of our National fleet and the unsatisfactory operation of the Personnel act, from which so much was hoped, it is evident that the Navy will be in serious need of competent engineers at no distant day. Even with the Experimental Station which Admiral Melville advocates so convincingly it is morally certain that there will be room in the Navy in the near future for scores of expert engineers who have received their training in other schools. This branch of the Service is bound to appeal more and more strongly to capable young men as the enlargement of the Navy advances. The engineer who knows his business is receiving broader recognition as a vital force in naval warfare. The results of the Spanish war have disclosed him as a prime factor in the winning of victory, and we do not doubt that from this time forward the man in charge of the engine room of a war ship in action will enjoy a place of increasing importance in the estimation of both the public and the historian. The American technical school, therefore, which pays increasing attention to the course in steam engineering with special regard for naval requirements will probably not only enjoy a considerable addition to the size and character of its student body, but will also render a valuable service to the Government by turning out large numbers of efficient engineers for places which the Naval Academy alone cannot fill.

In order to carry out the provisions of Navy General Order No 82, which we published March 8, the Bureau of Navigation is having constructed at the New York Navy Yard a number of small iron targets for issue to ships, and will also build at various navy yards and training stations in this country galleries for target practice, with reduced ammunition, to fire with the Service rifle. The Navy has now adopted the same rifle as the Army, and General Order No. 82 is the first step of the Services in securing absolute uniformity in methods of target practice in all the branches. The order is the result of the recommendations made by a Board consisting of Major C. H. Lanchheimer, of the Marine Corps, and Lieut. A. P. Niblack, of the Navy.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The minority of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce are very cavalier in their treatment of the bill (S. 1025) to promote the efficiency of the Revenue Cutter Service. They assert that it is the commencement of an enormous civil pension list, at exorbitant salaries, and that it is improper to increase by forty per cent. such salaries which are now much higher than those given for corresponding service in the merchant marine. They declare that the officers of the Revenue Cutter Service have among the easiest paths of any Government employees. There is no more reason for retiring them, we are told, than for retiring clerks and other Government officials. It is asserted that the Life-Saving Service, the Marine-Hospital Service, the Railway Mail clerks, the Light-House Service, the Weather Bureau Service, and other branches of the Government service incur as great hardships and danger and in many cases greater than does the Revenue Cutter Service. A labored attempt is made to show that this danger and hardship is greatly magnified. The Minority says: "We deny that the Revenue-Cutter Service has, during the past four years, assisted 387 vessels in distress, and we deny that it has saved any considerable value in either vessels or cargo from destruction, or that its work is specially arduous or dangerous." They bestow much ridicule on what they regard as an attempt to increase the social importance of the Revenue-Cutter officers as shown in the proposition that captains in the Revenue-Cutter Service shall rank with majors in the Army and lieutenant-commanders in the Navy, and that the other officers in the Revenue-Cutter Service shall rank with various other officers in the Army and Navy. This they say is merely tuft hunting, and they add with fine irony in apparent ignorance of the present law assimilating rank: "Usually, when an officer has much work to perform, one title is sufficient, but a captain in the Revenue-Cutter Service, if this bill becomes a law, ought to be designated as captain-major-lieutenant-commander." It is strange to us how such silliness can receive serious consideration in the Congress.

With more reason they urge that "it would be extremely unwise to place naval officers, specially trained by the Government for the purpose, who may be in command of naval vessels, under the command of revenue-cutter officers, who are without training in methods of warfare, when the latter happen to be serving on auxiliary duty with the Navy in time of war." Owing to their more rapid promotion Revenue-Cutter officers will have a great advantage over the officers of the Army and Navy with whom their grades are assimilated. There are more officers of the higher grades than of the lower, while in the Army and Navy this situation is reversed. The report says: "It is perfectly evident that under normal conditions promotions of lieutenants in the Navy to lieutenant-commanders and of captains in the Army to majors will be very slow, and that no officer will be appointed lieutenant-commander or major until after long years of service and at a considerable age. The Revenue-Cutter Service has a very great advantage in this respect. The officers in the Revenue-Cutter Service commence to draw a high salary as captain much quicker in life than they would draw the same salary in corresponding grades in either the Army or Navy."

The majority of the Committee favor the passage of the bill substantially for the reasons in its favor already presented here. A bill similar in most respects was unanimously reported by this committee in the Fifty-sixth Congress and the justice of this legislation has been urged upon Congress by every Secretary of the Treasury from 1872 to 1901, and by President McKinley in his annual message to the Fifty-Sixth Congress. Also by Admiral Melville in a statement accompanying this report. The minority give the very earnest and cogent argument against the bill presented in the letter of Secretary Long, addressed to the Chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, March 3, 1900. In this letter Mr. Long says:

"It would seem an expensive and apparently useless policy to develop and train separate bodies of officers and men under varying systems, to command armed vessels in the Navy, in the Revenue-Cutter Service, and in the Transport Service, and to establish like, but distinct, and in details diverse, laws and regulations for each of such bodies. If the employment of the Revenue-Cutter Service or other like organization is civil, it is plain that the officers of that service are not entitled to the rank, honors, and privileges, and should not be governed by the rules of the Army and Navy, since no branch of the public service should be military in organization and civil in function. If, however, their employment is not civil but military, and if they are in fact a part of the nation's fighting forces, subject, as has been urged, to substantially the same hardships, performing similar duties, and incurring like dangers, both in peace and in war, it would seem equally clear not only that they should have conferred upon them the rights and rewards corresponding to those of officers of the Navy, but that they should actually be made a part of the Navy."

## NAVAL BUREAUS AT ODDS.

An interesting conflict of authority among certain bureaus of the Navy Department was brought to the notice of the House Committee on Naval Affairs by Rear-Admiral Francis T. Bowles, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, U. S. N., in the course of his recent statement to that body. He said that it had become the practice of some of the bureaus of the Department to do purchasing and repairing of various barges, coal barges and water barges for their own purposes. This practice, Admiral Bowles maintained, was objectionable, partly on the ground of economy and partly because it was illegal. In support of his contention, Admiral Bowles continued: "A water barge differs in no essential structural characteristic except size from the U.S.S. *Arthusa*, nor a coal barge from the colliers, *Abaranda*, *Alexander*, etc. To deal with these structures from the largest to the smallest requires a trained personnel and proper material. With such an organization existing it seems contrary to the interests of economy and to the ascertainment of responsibility to have other organizations within the Department, having neither the personnel nor the appliances necessary, simultaneously undertaking the work of designing, construction, and repair of vessels of any class."

Rear-Admiral Royal B. Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, U. S. N., dissents from the views expressed by Admiral Bowles and points out that the Navy regulations stipulate that the Bureau of Equipment shall determine upon and require for or manufacture "all

tools, stores \* \* \* and appliances of every kind used for its own purposes," and shall defray from its own funds the cost necessary to carry out its duties as thus defined." Admiral Bradford continues: "Coal and water barges are appliances which this bureau must necessarily own and control at certain points, whether at Navy Yards, Naval stations, coal depots, or elsewhere, to carry on its duties, and the bureau is expressly required to estimate for and defray from its own funds the cost of carrying on its duties. The Department has time and again interpreted in regard to these matters in favor of this bureau's position, and Congress has recognized the fact that coal and water barges are appliances of this bureau, notably in the case of the deficiency act, March 30, 1900, where \$150,000 and \$25,000 were appropriated for the purpose of coal barges and a water lighter, respectively. In conclusion, the bureau disclaims any intention of setting up any separate establishment of its own for the construction and repair of its coal and water lighters or barges, and where they can be constructed or repaired to advantage at Navy Yards and Naval stations, as may frequently occur, the bureau will be pleased to have it done in accordance with its requirements by the Bureau of Construction and Repair, the cost of such construction and repairs to be charged to this bureau."

The secretary has made a general ruling on the questions referred to him, in which he holds that when construction and repair are the main things they are the function of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, but in sudden emergencies such work might be done by other bureaus—as for instance, by the Bureau of Equipment in cases requiring immediate transportation for coal, or by the Bureau of Navigation in contingencies requiring prompt transportation for men.

Admiral Bowles states that the dock at Havas, which originally cost \$700,000 and was bought by the United States for \$180,000, is being put in good order at an expense estimated at \$60,000. It is a good dock. He recommends an appropriation of \$500,000 for the completion of a large number of buildings for construction and repair now under way at various Navy Yards. He had opposed the scheme to convert the U. S. S. *Reina Mercedes* into a steam training vessel, for the reason that it would cost \$1,000,000 and add nothing to her fighting value. She will be made into a sailing ship. Admiral Bowles says that the amount asked for the Portsmouth Navy Yard is nearly \$2,000,000, an increase of \$1,775,000 over last year. The dry dock at this yard will be completed in about a year and then the establishment will have everything required for efficient work. The Admiral maintains that the Naval Station on Puget Sound is becoming so important to the Navy on account of the dry docks that it should be developed as rapidly as possible, hence he recommends an appropriation of \$45,000 for that purpose, which is more than his estimate for any other station. Notwithstanding the purchase of quite a number of tugs during the Spanish War, says Admiral Bowles, the Navy needs more tugs than it has. The Puget Sound Navy Yard has but one tug, and in docking vessels two or three are required, depending on the size of the ship. The others have to be hired. Puget Sound has to bring the greatest part of its freight from Seattle, so that the tug is needed for that station. They have asked for two more, which cannot be supplied. The dry docks at New Orleans will certainly require one tug.

## NAVAL DEVELOPMENT.

The British Engineer quotes with approval Rear Admiral Melville's article in the Philadelphia Record on "Naval Development During the Next Decade." The Engineer says in part: "Admiral Melville is Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering at Washington. His position is akin to that worthily held by Sir John Durston in this country; but he has a much freer hand. His position is more influential, because there is nothing quite like our own Board of Admiralty at Washington. What Admiral Melville has to say is, at this juncture, when our own Navy estimates are being discussed, of supreme importance. He anticipates; he suggests; he prophesies. But his anticipations may be regarded as certainties; his suggestions are the embodiment of accepted intentions; his prophecies are those of one who knows. Very remarkable is the picture which he draws of the naval policy of the United States."

"Admiral Melville says: 'Since the Navy should be too large rather than too small, it should be regarded as a weapon rather than a shield; for the exigency might arise when it would be necessary to seek the enemy's shores. If maintained to a strength sufficient to be used only as a shield, it would not be long before the Navy might be compelled to retreat from its position off shore, and seek the shelter of the harbor batteries.'

"The martial spirit of the people of the United States is manifesting itself vigorously. Admiral Melville directs attention in stirring phrases to the interest taken by the community in naval matters. If the people of the United States are continuously determined—and at this moment they are determined—that they will have fleets which shall be able to cope with the mightiest Naval Powers of the Old World, not singly, but in groups, the result of alliances, they will provide those fleets. In the near future Europe will have to recognize the intrusion of an enormous naval Power."

"Admiral Melville tells us that progressive development will not only be made in building more ships, but in making each ship more formidable. Perhaps the most interesting statement which he makes in this connection is that ships will, in the future, be built much more quickly than they have been built in the past. Up to the present five years have been required to complete a warship in America. That time must be shortened; and he tells the world very plainly that if private yards cannot do this, it may very well be that Government shipyards will be established. As to armament, he holds that the 12-in. gun must go. Nothing was effected by it at the battle of Santiago. All that the 12-in. gun can do can be done as well with the much handier, lighter, and cheaper 10-in. gun."

"It is impossible for this nation to regard without some sense of a possible risk to be incurred in the future the advent of another great naval power. No kinship, no friendship, must be suffered to blind us to the ever present, ever cogent truth that Great Britain can never under any circumstances permit any other nation to excel her in that sea power on which she depends for her existence. Quoting once more from an American authority we say, 'It is for inventive science to furnish the inert material, for the nation to endow it with vitality in providing the men behind the guns.'"

The steamer Queen City, which arrived at Victoria, B. C., March 10, reported that a human hand and a boat-hook had drifted ashore near where the Condor wreckage was found.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The boilers for the U. S. S. Galveston, now under construction by the William R. Trigg Co., Richmond, Va., are reported as nearly completed and ready for shipment from the Wilcox & Babcock Company's Works, Bayonne, N. J. The hydraulic tests applied to these boilers are of an exhaustive type, being a cold water pressure of 600 pounds per square inch to the tube sections. This will be one of the most modern installations of the Babcock & Wilcox system of steam generators, and the experiment will be noted with much interest by the advocates of the tubular boiler for marine purposes.

In the course of the inquiry before the House Naval Committee on the question of establishing a Naval training station at Erie, Pa., the following colloquy occurred: "Mr. Olds—According to the treaty which Great Britain and America made it was limited to one warship, but during the war we overcame that by putting in vessels of war and called them revenue cutters and there was no objection by Great Britain, and they now maintain two or three revenue cutters. The Petrel, opposite there, is a regular man-of-war. Mr. Dayton—But, you know, the Revenue-Cutter Service is entirely different from the Navy; it is under the Treasury Department, and instead of being an instrument of war it is an instrument of peace in the collection of revenues. Mr. Taylor—But it is transferable in time of war. Mr. Dayton—These vessels are transferable to the Government in the exercise of its rights to convert anything in the shape of war implements in time of war. Mr. Loudenslager—These were absolutely transferred, as I understand. Mr. Dayton—They were transferred during the Spanish War, when it was generally understood that England was not unfriendly. England made no objection to our maintaining these revenue cutters during the Spanish War, as I understand, on the Great Lakes."

A correspondent informs us that the enlisted men of the engineer's department of the U. S. S. Yorktown have presented to Acting Warrant Machinist George Mellin a handsome sword with his name engraved upon it. Our correspondent dwells upon the value of the warrant machinist to the Navy, and says to the men of this class by way of advice: "Do not think for a moment that you are good enough, nor excuse yourself by saying that you do not intend to become a professional; as the average 'machinist' to-day is not what he should be, and if you would be successful in securing the best and most lucrative position you must be better than the average, and the officers above you will admire it and talk about it and you are sure of getting first place in promotion." The sword was presented to Mr. Mellin by Stephen Ryan, electrician, first class, on behalf of the donors, who were the electricians and chief petty officers of the ship.

The degree of completion of vessels under construction for the United States Navy on March 1, is as follows: Battleships—Maine, 84 per cent.; Missouri, 58; Ohio, 55; Virginia, 0; Nebraska, 0; Georgia, 7; New Jersey, 7; Rhode Island, 7. Armored Cruisers—Pennsylvania, 17 per cent.; West Virginia, 10; California, 1; Colorado, 20; Maryland, 9; South Dakota, 1. Protected Cruisers—Denver, 74 per cent.; Des Moines, 65; Chattanooga, 56; Galveston, 53; Tacoma, 40; Cleveland, 76; St. Louis, 3; Milwaukee, 0; Charleston, 1. Monitors—Arkansas, 92 per cent.; Nevada, 92; Florida, 88; Wyoming, 80. Torpedo Boat Destroyers—Bridge, 99 per cent.; Barry, 97; Chauncey, 98; Dale, 98; Decatur, 96; Hopkins, 82; Hull, 81; Lawrence, 99; McDonough, 98; Paul Jones, 85; Perry, 89; Preble, 87; Stewart, 65; Truxtun, 86; Whipple, 83; Worden, 88. Torpedo Boats—Stringham, 98 per cent.; Goldsborough, 93; Blakely, 98; DeLong, 98; Nicholson, 97; O'Brien, 98; Thornton, 98; Tingey, 74; Wilkes, 94. Submarine Torpedo Boats—Plunger, 80 per cent.; Adder, 98; Grampus, 62; Moccasin, 90; Pike, 57; Porpoise, 92; Shark, 88.

A dispatch from Washington to the New York Evening Post says that an attempt will be made by the attorneys for the Maine claimants, recently defeated in the Spanish Claims Commission, to get the subject before the Supreme Court on appeal. There is a section in the law of March 2, 1901, creating this Commission, which provides that the Commission may certify questions of law to the Supreme Court, when it is in doubt.

It is reported that Kaiser Wilhelm has given orders that a gift of money, the Chinese war medal, a letter of honorable mention and a book called "German Marines in the Siege of Pekin in 1900" shall be presented to the family of every marine that was killed at Pekin.

Among the obsolete vessels which have been sold and stricken from the Navy list is the single turreted monitor Manhattan which has been lately sold for the sum of \$15,518 to Henry Hitter's Sons of Philadelphia. The Manhattan formed a part of the fleet under Admiral Farragut which entered the Bay of Mobile on the morning of Aug. 5, 1864, winning the victory and closing the last open port of the seceded States. Capt. J. W. Nicholson, U. S. N., commanded the Manhattan on that occasion.

While at New Orleans, La., the recruiting party under Lieut. R. P. Crandall, U. S. N., enlisted 76 recruits for the Navy during its three weeks stay. From New Orleans Lieutenant Crandall went to Galveston, Tex., and San Antonio, Tex. The remaining schedule on his route is as follows: St. Louis, March 17; Louisville, March 31; Peoria, Ill., April 7; Dubuque, Ia., April 14; Kansas City, Mo., April 21; Denver, Colo., May 5; Salt Lake City, May 12; Butte City, Mont., May 19 and St. Paul, Minn., May 26.

The steel boilers built by the Newport News Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company, of Newport News, Va., for the Revenue Cutter Tuscarora have been completed and will be taken to Richmond, Va., for installation in the vessel. The Tuscarora is under construction by the William R. Trigg Company of Richmond, Va., and is intended for service on the Great Lakes. This fine vessel will be completed for service in the course of the coming summer and will be at once taken to her cruising grounds.

Over four hundred applications are on file at the Navy Department for the one vacancy which recently occurred among the Navy Chaplains. The place has been given by the President, upon the recommendation of Secretary Long, to Rev. Bowers R. Patrick, of Duluth, Minn. It is considered rather remarkable by the Navy Department officials that such a very large number of ministers applied for the vacancy, if it is true, as recently alleged by Navy Chaplain in a letter written to the Secretary, that it is impossible for a chaplain in the Navy to maintain "his self-respect" upon the small salary given him.

At the unveiling of a bronze tablet commemorative of the services of the American line steamship St. Paul as an auxiliary vessel of the Navy, in the Spanish-American War, at New York City, this week, Capt. C. D. Sigsbee, U. S. N., made a speech, relating the services which were performed by the St. Paul as a cruiser. He said in part:

"When we had our fight with the Terror the crew had been on the St. Paul less than one month and a half, but not a man flinched; nor was there any murmur when the torpedo destroyer made her rush for us. . . . Another thing I want to mention is the fact that the St. Paul, when she left New York Harbor, went over the bar with no lights shining to show her way, and drawing twenty-nine feet of water. This, I believe, has never been done by any other vessel."

The board of naval officers appointed several weeks ago by the Secretary of the Navy to investigate and report upon the need of additional room for the Navy Department in Washington, has submitted its report which will soon be sent to Congress with an endorsement by Mr. Long. The report shows that on account of the overcrowding of every office in it the efficiency of the Department is impaired, and there is also danger of general impairment of health of the occupants. The limits to which additional desks, file cases and employes can be crowded into the offices has been reached. In fact, the Department has been obliged already to rent outside buildings to accommodate many of the officers. In addition, the Navy will soon have to vacate four rooms in the main building, which were allotted to the War Department by Congress, and have been temporarily occupied by the Navy Department. In several instances the correspondence of the bureaus has increased since 1883 over 1,000 percentum. In the Bureau of Navigation the number of letters filed for reference was 367,000, and is now 4,203,600. The correspondence of the Bureau of Navigation has increased from 100 letters a day to 1,000 a day. The congestion in the office rooms of the several bureaus is almost inconceivable. The 66,810 square feet of additional floor space is required and it is advised that the Hydrographic office, naval records, supplies and accounts, and naval intelligence be moved from the main building. The headquarters of the marine Corps now occupy an area of 4,039 square feet in a fireproof building, for which they pay an annual rental of \$4,000. These quarters are only temporary. For permanent quarters, 3,500 additional square feet of room would be required.

Apropos of the suggestion that Great Britain's colonies should contribute more liberally toward the support of her navy, it is pointed out that the cost of maintaining the naval establishment is about \$155,000,000 per year, of which only \$1,000,000 comes from colonial sources. The largest contributor is Australia, with \$600,000; Cape Colony pays \$150,000; Natal contributes \$60,000 and Canada makes a small payment for the defense of certain harbors. It is gratifying to England that the proposal that large support shall be given by the colonies comes from the colonies themselves.

Lord Charles Beresford, of the British Navy, in the course of a recent discussion of naval warfare, at a meeting of the Royal United Service Institution in London, declared that if he were going to fight he would consult his officers, and if anyone gave him an idea that enabled him to win the action, his name would be at the masthead of every ship after the action. The problems of war were so numerous and difficult that the more they pulled the brains of the younger men the more likely they would be to obtain success.

In spite of persistent efforts to transfer the care of Great Britain's coaling stations throughout the world from the military to the naval authorities, the Government leaders in Parliament steadfastly refuse to make the change. Their contention, which appears to be a sound one, is that in time of war a fleet commander will have plenty of work to do without being burdened with such obviously military duties as supervising the defense of shore batteries of which to some extent coaling stations must necessarily consist.

The Secretary of the Navy has received from the Acting Quartermaster of the Marine Corps bills from the pay officers of the Alabama and Massachusetts aggregating \$1,386.10 for the subsistence of a special detachment of one hundred marines sent to Culebra Island in November last. The Acting Quartermaster requests that in view of the fact that this is the first time a claim has been made upon his office for the reimbursement of the general mess of a vessel for the subsistence of marines, that the matter be referred to the Comptroller of the Treasury for a decision as to the manner in which the general messes of the vessels namer can be reimbursed from the appropriation, "Provisions, Marine Corps, 1902." The Comptroller holds that as the accounts of the men apparently were not taken up on board the vessels on which they were transported, and as they were not credited with and did not receive for commutation of rations there is no objection to reimbursing the pay officers for the provisions thus furnished at their actual value. The transaction should take the form of a purchase of provisions by the Marine Corps from the Navy proper, but as the pay officers would, if purchasing provisions for the marines have utilized the appropriations for general account of advances, he does not think the case subject to the provisions of the Treasury Circular requiring that where supplies are furnished by one department, bureau or office to another department, bureau or office, the vouchers must be sent to the Treasury Department for settlement.

The North Atlantic Squadron will have target practice under the new regulations at Hampton Roads next May.

The second detachment of marines ordered to the Philippines, consisting of one hundred and fifty men, will sail from San Francisco, April 1, for Manila under the command of Major P. St. C. Murphy, Marine Corps. The other officers ordered to accompany the detachment are Captains A. W. Catlin, C. G. Andresen and William H. Parker, and 1st Lieutenants J. W. Weddell, R. S. Hooper, and 2d Lieutenant C. T. Westcott. Upon the arrival of the transport at Guam Major Murphy will be separated from the command and take charge of the marines on that island.

Passed Asst. Paymaster Abel B. Pierce, U. S. N., has been detached from duty at the Boston Navy Yard and directed to report at the New York yard for duty in the office of the general storekeeper at that point. Paymaster Pierce takes the position made vacant by the detail of Passed Asst. Paymaster Robert H. Orr, U. S. N., for duty as assistant to the general storekeeper at the League Island Navy Yard. Paymaster Pierce has just completed a full cruise at sea, his last orders having been on board the U. S. S. Concord while attached to the Asiatic Station.

The Chicago Record-Herald refers to the "resorts which have become popular around Highwood (near Fort Sheridan) since Uncle Sam closed the canteens," and the "eleven dispensaries which are 'subbing' for the Fort Sheridan canteen and are allowed to run open on Sundays." There were only eight saloons at Highwood when the canteen was in operation. Score three for the anti-canteen movement.

## THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—William H. Moody.  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Darling.  
Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig. Gen. Charles Heywood  
MAIL FOR WARSHIPS.

Mail for United States warships in the waters of the United States, or at Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, Tutuila (Samoa), Cuba, China, Canada or Mexico, is subject to the domestic rates of postage.

Mail for United States warships stopping at other foreign ports is subject to the foreign postage rates and conditions.

Mail for United States warships addressed in care of the Postmaster at New York is promptly forwarded to destination by first opportunity.

Letters should be marked "Officer's letter" or "Sailor's letter," as the case may be. Should it happen that a letter be sent addressed to a point in the Philippines and the letter had to be forwarded to Japan for delivery, the recipient would pay the additional postage on delivery.

### VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at the Navy Department.

#### NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higgins, Commander-in-Chief. The itinerary of the North Atlantic Squadron cruise follows: Due at St. Pierre, Martinique, March 17, leave March 22; arrive St. John, Antigua and St. Thomas, D. W. I., March 24, leave March 27; arrive Culebra, Porto Rico, March 29, leave April 13; arrive San Juan, Porto Rico, April 18, leave April 21; arrive New York April 25.

Mail address of the ships of the Squadron during the winter cruise will be as follows, viz.: "U. S. S. ——, New York, N. Y." until April 15, then care of Postmaster, NEW YORK.

KEARSARGE (Flagship), Capt. B. H. McCalla. At Port of Spain, Trinidad, W. I.

ALABAMA, Capt. Willard H. Brownson. At Port of Spain, Trinidad, W. I.

INDIANA, Capt. W. H. Emory. At Port of Spain, Trinidad, W. I.

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. H. N. Manney. At Port of Spain, Trinidad, W. I.

MACHIAS, Lieut. Comdr. H. McCrea. At San Juan, P. R.

MARIETTA, Comdr. J. A. Rodgers. At Colon, Colombia. Address there, care of American Consul.

POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At San Juan, P. R.

#### EUROPEAN STATION.

Capt. J. E. Craig, senior officer.

Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield ordered as Commander-in-Chief.

Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng. At Genoa, Italy.

CHICAGO, Capt. Jas. H. Dayton. At Algiers, Africa. NASHVILLE, Comdr. N. E. Niles. A Genoa, Italy.

#### SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral G. W. Sumner Comdr.-in-Chief. IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Thomas Perry. At Montevideo, Uruguay. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

ATLANTA, Comdr. Edwin C. Pendleton. At Montevideo, Uruguay. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

#### PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this Station, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

WISCONSIN (Flagship), Capt. George C. Reiter. At Pichilingue, Mexico.

ABARENDIA, Comdr. W. W. Kimball. At Tutuilla, Samoa. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. T. C. Fenton. At San Diego, en route to Monterey, Cal.

OREGON, Capt. J. G. Eaton. At Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

PHILADELPHIA, Capt. W. W. Reisinger. At Guayaquil, Ecuador (Puna).

WHEELING, Comdr. G. Blocklinger. At Mare Island, Cal.

#### ASIATIC STATION.

Rear-Admiral F. Rodgers, Commander-in-Chief of fleet.

Rear Admiral Frank Wildes, Senior Squadron Commander.

Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Senior Squadron Comdr. Manila, P. I.

NEW YORK (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. M. R. S. Mackenzie. Left Cavite, P. I., March 12, for Hong Kong, China.

KENTUCKY (Flagship of Senior Squadron Commander). Capt. C. H. Stockton. At Cavite, P. I. Address care of American Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ANAPOLIS, Comdr. Karl Rohrer. At Sandakan, P. I.

ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Cavite.

CELTIC, Comdr. Chas. T. Forse. At Sydney, Australia.

DOÑU JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Chas. G. Bowman. At Cavite, P. I.

FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. W. I. Chambers. At Cavite, P. I.

GENERAL ALAVA, Lieut. L. B. Jones. At Cavite, P. I.

GLACIER, Comdr. A. B. Speyers. At Brisbane, Australia.

HELENA, Comdr. R. R. Ingerson. At Kinkiang, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

IRIS, Lieut. W. A. Edgar. At Cavite, P. I.

ISLA DE CUBA, Lieut. Comdr. C. W. Bartlett. Left Cavite, P. I., March 11, for Hong Kong, China.

ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. D. D. V. Stuart. At Catalegan, P. I.

JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). At Guam, Ladrones Islands.

MANILA, Ensign W. G. Briggs. At Cavite, P. I.

MONADNOCK, Comdr. F. P. Gilmore. At Hong Kong, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Roller. At Tongku, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

MONTEREY, Comdr. F. J. Drake. At Shanghai, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

NANSHAN, Lieut. E. A. Anderson. Off Samar, P. I.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. S. Sperry. At Yokohama, Japan. Address of vessels should be always care Post Office, San Francisco. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mail. Special arrangements are made with Postmaster to forward mail.

PISCATAQUA, Lieut. H. A. Field. At Cavite, P. I.

POMPEY, Merchant officers and crew. At Cavite, P. I. Address care Senior Squadron Commander.

PRINCETON, Comdr. J. R. Selfridge. At Zamboanga, P. I.

SATURN, (Collier, merchant officers and crew.) At Woosung, China.

VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. At Newehwang, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. E. S. Prime. At Amoy, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

WOMPATUCK, Lieut. Philip Andrews. At Cavite, P. I.

YORKTOWN, Comdr. William Swift. At Catalegan, P. I.

ZAFIRO (supply vessel), Lieut. John L. Purcell. At Catalegan, P. I.

#### GUNBOATS OF NAVY PATROLLING AMONG THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ALBAY, Lieut. R. H. Osborn. Off Cavite, P. I.

ARAYAT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. At Cavite.

BASCO, Naval Cadet James H. Comfort. At Cavite, P. I.

CALAMIANES, Lieut. P. N. Olmstead. Off Samar.

MARIVELES, Lieut. N. Mansfield. In San Juanico Straits, P. I.

PANAY, Ensign J. W. L. Clement, Jr. Off Samar, P. I.

PAMPANGA, Lieut. E. L. Bissell. At Catalegan, P. I.

PARAGUA, Lieut. E. L. Bissell. At Catalegan, P. I.

QUIROS, Lieut. William B. Fletcher. At Cavite, P. I.

URDANETA, Naval Cadet Chas. S. Freeman. At Cebu, P. I.

VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Comdr. H. M. P. Huse. Off Samar, P. I.

#### SPECIAL SERVICE.

ALVARADO, Lieut. Wat. T. Cluverius. At Annapolis, Md. Address care of Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

BROOKLYN (Flagship of Admiral Remey), Capt. C. C. Todd. At Colombo, en route to Suez, Egypt, returning to United States. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.

DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. At San Juan, March 12. Surveying in the neighborhood of Porto Rico. Address care of San Juan, P. R.

EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl. At Cienfuegos, Cuba. Address there.

HOLLAND (submarine), Lieut. H. H. Caldwell. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.

ILLINOIS, Capt. G. A. Converse. At New York, N. Y. Address there.

IROquois, Lieut. H. Rodman. At Honolulu, H. I. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie, Pa.

OLYMPIA, Capt. H. W. Lyon. At Yorktown, Va. Address there.

RAINBOW, Comdr. S. A. Staunton. Proceeding to Asiatic Station, via Suez. The following is the schedule of the probable movements of the Rainbow: Arrived at Colombo, Ceylon, March 12; at Singapore March 13 to 15; arrive Cavite, P. I., March 21. Mail should be sent care U. S. S. Rainbow, Cavite, Philippine Islands. Care of Senior Squadron Comdr.

RANGER, Comdr. Wm. P. Potter. At Pichilingue, Mexico. Address care of U. S. Consul, La Paz, via Guayaquil, Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Asa Walker. At Yorktown, Va.

SOLACE, Comdr. H. Winslow. At Mare Island, Cal.

SYLPH, Lieut. W. H. Buck. At Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

UNCAS, Chief Btzn. J. McLaughlin. At San Juan, P. R.

VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. C. G. Calkins. At Arroyos, Cuba.

Address care of U. S. Naval Station, Havana, Cuba.

WINSLAW, Lieut. A. MacArthur. At Suffolk, L. I., N. Y.

YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. Austin M. Knight. At Cienfuegos, Cuba. Address there.

#### TRAINING SHIPS.

ALERT, Comdr. J. D. Adams. Left San Diego, Cal. March 4 for San Bartolome Bay. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, Comdr. S. F. Comly. At Barbadoes, W. I. Address Barba Terre, St. Christopher, W. I.

BUFFALO, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

CINCINNATI, Comdr. T. C. McLean. At Sandy Hook, N. J.

DIXIE, Capt. R. M. Berry. Left Tenerife March 3. Enroute to San Juan, P. R. Address there.

ESSEX, Comdr. R. G. Davenport. The itinerary of this vessel has been changed as follows: Left Hamilton, Bermuda, March 11; arrive Yorktown, Va., March 16, leave April 1; arrive Hampton Roads, Va., April 1. All mail matter intended for this vessel should be addressed Yorktown, Va.

HARTFORD, Comdr. W. H. Reeder. At Trinidad, W. I. Address Port of Spain, Trinidad.

LANCASTER, Comdr. G. P. Colvocores. At Port Royal, S. C. Address there.

MOHICAN, Comdr. A. R. Couden. The itinerary of the Mohican follows: Arrive Pago Pago Feb. 22, leave March 9; arrive Guam April 3, leave April 18; arrive Bonin April 27, leave May 2; arrive Yokohama May 8 leave May 18; arrive Honolulu June 22, leave July 5; arrive Bremerton Aug. 4, leave Aug. 6; arrive Victoria Aug. 6, leave Aug. 13; arrive Port Angeles Aug. 12, leave Sept. 4; arrive San Francisco Sept. 10. Places starred are those to which mail may be sent. Yokohama double starred, is the only port requiring foreign postage; the others require domestic postage simply. The safe permanent address of the ship is Ferry Station, San Francisco, Cal. Mails will be forwarded from Ferry Station at every opportunity.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. C. P. Rees. The itinerary of the Monongahela is as follows: Left San Juan, Puerto Rico, March 11, and will arrive Hampton Roads, Va., April 1, 1902. Address Ft. Monroe, Va.

PENSACOLA, Comdr. J. F. Moser. Attached to Naval Training Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.

PRAIRIE, Comdr. John E. Pillsbury. At Barbadoes. Address Guantanamo.

PURITAN, Comdr. A. G. Berry. At Norfolk, Va.

TERROR, Monitor. At Annapolis, Md.

TOPEKA, Comdr. J. A. H. Nickels. At Port Royal, S. C. Address there.

#### STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Comdr. C. H. Arnold. At Boston, Mass. Address North End Park, Boston, Mass.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. A. V. Wadhams. At New York, N. Y. Foot of 24th street, East River. Address Station F, New York City.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Lieut. Comdr. F. E. Beatty. At Philadelphia, Pa. Address 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### RECEIVING SHIPS.

COLUMBIA, Capt. A. S. Snow. At Navy Yard, New York.

CONSTELLATION, Capt. J. J. Hunker. At Newport, R. I. (Attached to Training Station.)

FRANKLIN, Capt. C. M. Thomas. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William H. Whiting. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

NIPSC, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Bostwick. At Puget Sound Naval Station, Washington.

RICHMOND, Capt. C. F. Goodrich. At Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

SANTE, Comdr. G. L. Dyer. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

WABASH, Capt. G. W. Pigman. At Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

Address care of Senior Squadron Commander, Manila, P. I.  
**HANNIBAL.** At Lamberts Pt., Va. Address care Navy Department, Washington, D. C.  
**LEBANON.** At Cienfuegos, Cuba.  
**LEONIDAS.** At Lamberts Pt., Va. Address care of Navy Department, Washington, D. C.  
**NERO.** Left San Juan, P. R., Feb. 18, for Montevideo. Taking cargo coal to Samoa. Adress Honolulu; H. L. STERLING. At Guantambo, Cuba.

**FISH COMMISSION.**

**ALBATROSS.** Lieut. Comdr. Chauncey Thomas. Left San Francisco, Cal., March 12, for Honolulu, H. I. Address Station D, San Francisco, Cal.  
**FISH HAWK.** Boatswain J. A. Smith, retired. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

**G. C. M. O. 212, NAVY DEPARTMENT.** Publishes the proceedings of a G. C. M. at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., of which Lieut. Comdr. John F. Parker, U. S. N., was president, and 1st Lieut. Benjamin F. Rittenhouse U. S. N., judge advocate, for the trial of Acting Gunner George G. Newmann, U. S. N., on the following charges: Charge 1. Drunkenness. Charge 2. Using profane, obscene, and abusive language toward another person in the Service. Charge 3. Assailing and striking another person in the Navy.

The specifications allege that the offense took place on the U. S. S. Philadelphia, off Coronado, Cal., Oct. 7, 1901, and that the assault committed was on the person of Ward Room Steward Ah Wing.

The accused was found guilty of all the specifications and charges, and was sentenced to be dismissed.

Secretary Long, in reviewing the proceedings, says: "The proceedings, findings and sentence of the court in this case are approved, but, in view of the unanimous recommendation of the court that clemency be shown the accused in consideration of his long and faithful service, his previous good character, and of his short experience as an officer, the sentence is mitigated to restriction to the limits of the ship on board of or at the station to which he may be attached for the period of six months, and during such term of restriction he will receive three-fourths of his pay."

**NAVY NOMINATIONS.**

Nominations received by the Senate March 7, 1902.

**PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.**

Lieut. Comdr. William A. Marshall, to be a commander from the 27th day of December, 1902, vice Commander Windsor, promoted.

Comdr. Henry B. Mansfield, to be captain from the 9th of February, 1902, vice Weddell, promoted.

Lieut. Comdr. Lucien Young, to be a commander from the 5th of March, 1902, vice Ford, promoted.

**NAVY GAZETTE.**

**MARCH 7.**—Capt. C. M. Thomas, to command "Franklin," navy yard, Norfolk, Va., March 13.

Comdr. A. G. Kellogg (retired), relieved treatment at U. S. Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D. C., and report to Commandant, navy yard, Boston, Mass., for such duty as he may assign.

Naval Cadet W. V. Tomb, continue on sick leave until ordered to report for final graduation.

Paym. H. T. Skelding (retired), detached Naval Station, Havana, Cuba; to continue other duties assigned him, including that of purchasing pay officer at Havana.

Civ. Engr. A. J. Menocal, detached Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I., etc.; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., for duty in connection with new buildings.

Act. Btsn. M. Sears, resignation accepted.

Paym. Clk. R. J. Little, appointment revoked.

Paym. Clk. T. J. Hoskinson, appointment revoked.

**MARCH 8.**—Capt. W. W. Mead, to Washington, D. C., duty as member Board of Inspection and Survey, April 1, 1902.

Paym. H. R. Sullivan, sick leave revoked; to Hot Springs, Ark., and report to commanding officer of Army and Navy Hospital at that place for treatment.

Carp. O. C. Jones, to "Constellation," Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.

**MARCH 10.**—Capt. F. W. Dickins, to Washington, D. C., and report to Rear Admiral J. C. Watson for duty as member of Naval Examining Board, March 17.

Capt. W. W. Mead, Department's order, 8th instant, modified; report for duty as member Board Inspection and Survey, April 1, instead of April 21.

Ensign A. Kautz, detached "Marietta" when discharged treatment Naval Hospital, New York, N. Y.; to "Cincinnatti."

Lieut. T. Washington, detached "Illinois," etc., March 11, and hold himself in readiness for duty as aid on personal staff of Rear Admiral R. D. Evans.

War. Mach. J. W. Murray, detached "Solace" on arrival at Guam, and report to the Governor at that place for such duty as he may assign.

Act. War. Mach. W. E. Stiles, detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc.; to "Solace."

Gun. C. Morgan, detached "Pensacola," etc.; to Washington, D. C., March 31, for examination for promotion, then home and wait orders.

Rear Admiral G. H. Weddell, commissioned from Feb. 9, 1902.

Chap. B. R. Patrick, appointed from March 3, 1902.

Paym. Clk. R. J. Little, appointed. (San Francisco.)

Comdr. J. P. Mickley, retired, died March 9, 1902.

**MARCH 11.**—Capt. W. C. Wise, detached command Franklin, etc., upon reporting of relief, and hold himself in readiness for duty on the Board of Inspection and Survey, April 1.

Comdr. J. C. Wilson, granted two months' sick leave.

Lieut. Comdr. E. J. Dorn, sick leave extended three months.

Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Oliver, to Newport, R. I., and report to President Naval War College, March 18, for such duty as he may assign.

Act. Gun. J. Mitchell, appointed March 11, 1902. (Balley.)

Act. Gun. E. D. Gould, appointed March 11, 1902. (Dixie.)

Act. Gun. L. C. Hull, appointed March 11, 1902. (Illinois.)

Act. Gun. W. H. Walker, appointed March 11, 1902. (Lancaster.)

Act. Gun. D. B. Vassie, appointed March 11, 1902. (Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C.)

Act. Gun. C. F. Ulrich, appointed March 11, 1902. (Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C.)

Act. Gun. M. M. Frucht, appointed March 11, 1902. (Constellation.)

Act. Gun. L. S. Walker, appointed March 11, 1902. (Indiana.)

Act. Gun. D. Geary, appointed March 11, 1902. (Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.)

Act. Gun. O. Borgeson, appointed March 11, 1902. (Kearny.)

Act. Btsn. J. Leckie, appointed March 11, 1902. (Solace.)

Act. Btsn. E. J. Damon, appointed March 11, 1902. (Monongahela.)

Act. Btsn. A. Wahltman, appointed March 11, 1902. (Topeka.)

Act. Btsn. J. A. Riley, appointed March 11, 1902. (Topeka.)

Act. Btsn. P. Shanahan, appointed March 11, 1902. (Essex.)

Paym. Clk. W. H. Warner, appointed March 11, 1902. (Illinois.)

**MARCH 12.**—Ensign S. B. Thomas, granted two months' sick leave.

Surg. L. W. Spratling, detached Naval Recruiting Rendezvous, Buffalo, N. Y., etc., upon reporting of relief; to Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, N. H., as relief of Asst. Surg. A. M. Fauntleroy.

Surg. O. D. Norton, to Richmond, Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., as relief of Surg. E. H. Marsteller.

Surg. E. H. Marsteller, detached Richmond, etc., upon reporting of relief; to Lancaster, as relief of Surg. E. S. Bogert, Jr.

Surg. E. S. Bogert, Jr., detached Lancaster, upon reporting relief; to Buffalo, N. Y., duty at Naval Recruiting Rendezvous; also additional duty at Marine Recruiting.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. C. Pryor, detached Naval Hospital, Newport, R. I., upon reporting relief, and hold himself in readiness for orders to join Massachusetts.

Passed Asst. Surg. B. R. Ward, detached Constellation, etc., upon reporting relief, and report to Commandant, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., for such duty as he may assign.

Asst. Surg. A. M. Fauntleroy, detached Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, N. H., etc., upon reporting relief; to Illinois.

Asst. Surg. P. E. McDonald, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to Olympia.

Asst. Surg. C. M. Oman, detached Naval Hospital, New York, N. Y., etc., to Constellation, Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I., as relief of Passed Asst. Surg. B. R. Ward.

Asst. Surg. W. E. Griffin, to Naval Hospital, Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I., as relief of Passed Asst. Surg. J. C. Prior.

Btsn. T. Sullivan, detached Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., etc.; to Columbia.

Gun. A. Harman (retired), when discharged further treatment at Naval Hospital, N. Y., proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., and report to Governor of Naval Home for admission into that institution.

Btsn. C. Wouters, report Commandant Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., April 7, for command of tug Active and such other duty as may be assigned.

**CABLE FROM ASIATIC STATION, CAVITE, P. I.**

**MARCH 12.—War. Mach. J. J. Horan, New York; to Cavite Station.**

War. Mach. G. B. Coleman, Cavite Station; to Iris.

First Lieut. J. McE. Huey, Marine Brigade; to Yokohama Hospital. (Condemned by Medical Survey.)

Lieut. E. A. Anderson, Cavite Station; to General Alava.

Lieut. F. M. Russell, Kentucky; to Cavite Station, connection with El Cano.

Asst. Surg. H. A. Dunn, Frolic; to Marine Brigade.

Asst. Surg. J. M. Brister, Marine Brigade; to Frolic.

Naval Cadet J. C. Fremont, Jr., Kentucky; to New York.

Lieut. F. L. Sandos, Princeton; to Yokohama Hospital. (Condemned by Medical Survey.)

Asst. Surg. U. R. Webb, Kentucky; to Iris.

Lieut. C. English, Piscataqua; to Iris.

Lieut. J. H. Roys, Kentucky; to Piscataqua.

Comdr. A. Ward, Kentucky; to Cavite Station.

**MARCH 13.—P. A. Surg. E. V. Armstrong, detached Olympia; to Washington, D. C., March 25, for examination in conformity with title 15, chapter 3, R. S.; then home and wait orders.**

Carp. O. C. Jones, detached Constellation, etc., and report Commandant League Island, Pa., for duty at works of Neafie & Levy, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. T. Washington, order detaching him from duty on Illinois modified to proceed home and hold himself in readiness for duty as aid on the personal staff of Rear Admiral R. D. Evans.

**MARINE CORPS ORDERS.**

**MARCH 11.**—Second Lieut. Edgar Hayes, granted six months sick leave of absence from the 11th inst.

Second Lieut. Hamilton D. South, from the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Pensacola, to Camp Heywood, Charleston, S. C., relieving 2d Lieut. Arthur J. O'Leary, who is ordered to Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, League Island.

**MARCH 13.**—Major Paul St. C. Murphy, from the Marine Barracks, Newport, to take command of a detachment of Marines for Cavite, P. I., and on arrival at Guam to take command of the Marine Barracks at that station.

Capt. Charles G. Andreson and 1st Lieut. Richard S. Hooker, detached from the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn; Capt. William H. Parker, detached from the Marine Barracks, Washington; 2d Lieut. Charles T. Westcott, Jr., from the Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, and 2d Lieut. Chandler Campbell, from the Marine Barracks, Annapolis, and ordered to the Marine Barracks, Washington, on the 23d inst., to join the detachment of marines for Cavite.

**REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.**

Third Lieut. Walter A. Wiley, of Ohio, was nominated on March 10 to be a second lieutenant in the Revenue Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed Edwin V. D. Johnson, resigned.

**MARCH 4.—1st Asst. Engr. C. M. Green directed to proceed to Bethlehem, Pa., on inspection duty.**

The Revenue Cutters Tuscarora and Mohawk now building at Richmond, Va., are approaching completion, and Captain Shoemaker expects to place the Tuscarora in commission. During the coming summer she will be stationed on the Lakes.

**MARCH 6.—First Lieut. J. M. Moore, granted an extension of leave for fifteen days.**

**MARCH 7.—First Lieut. C. C. Fengar, detached from the Hudson, and assigned to the command of the Rush.**

First Lieut. S. M. Landrey, granted an extension of leave for six days.

**MARCH 10.—First Lieut. H. M. Broadbent, from the Bear to the Perry.**

Second Lieut. O. G. Haines, from the Onondaga, to the Manning.

Third Lieut. E. Blake, Jr., from the Windom to the Onondaga.

Third Lieut. F. B. Goudrey, from the Thetis to the Bear.

Chief Engr. H. L. Boyd, detached from the Grant on relief, and ordered to the McLane.

**MARCH 11.—First Lieut. C. H. McLellan, directed to hold himself in readiness for orders to command the Manning.**

First Lieut. K. W. Ferry, detached from the Onondaga, granted leave of absence for eighteen days, and assigned to Life-Saving duty.

Second Lieut. E. E. Mead, from the Manning to the Bear.

Third Lieut. F. W. Smith, from the Seminole to the Thetis.

Third Lieut. W. H. Hunter, from the Dexter to the Seminole.

**MARCH 12.—Second Lieut. C. E. Johnson, granted an extension of leave for fifteen days.**

Second Lieut. C. W. Cairnes, from the Bear to the Onondaga.

First Asst. Engr. U. Harvey, from the Bear to the Thetis.

Second Asst. Engr. E. W. Davis, from the Algonquin to the McCulloch.

Second Asst. Engr. W. V. Sullivan, Jr., granted an extension of leave for fifteen days.

Second Asst. Engr. H. T. Powell, from the McCulloch to the Thetis.

Second Asst. Engr. M. N. Usina, from the Thetis to the Bear.

The British Minister for War, evidently of a hopeful disposition, is already "devoting his attention to the distribution of the Army when the war is over." The Army and Navy Gazette admits, however, that "the question presents many difficulties, for it is still doubtful how far the demands of South Africa will upset any plans which may be in contemplation for a return to normal

conditions. It is hoped that by the first weeks of 1903, at the latest, the War Office will be in position to proceed with the reduction of forces at the front; but as yet there is no actual guarantee that the settlement of South Africa will have so far advanced as to justify any extensive curtailment of fighting strength."

**FIRING REGULATIONS FOR NAVY.**

Headquarters U. S. Marine Corps,  
 Assistant Adjutant and Inspector's Office,  
 Washington, D. C., Feb. 13, 1902.

**Sir—** In compliance with the Department's instructions of the 22d ultimo, the Board appointed to investigate and report upon the advisability of making certain changes in the firing regulations for the Navy and Marine Corps, in order to bring them in accord with the regulations of the Army, met, organized, and, from time to time, has deliberated upon the subject matter presented to it for consideration, and has the honor to submit the following report:

2. Believing that the best interests of the Government will be secured by uniformity in the training of the personnel of all branches of the Service in the use of the rifle and revolver, and as the firing regulations for small arms, U. S. Army, 1898, which contain the best views of the Army upon this important subject, have been in successful use in that branch of the Service for three years, the Board recommends that said regulations be adopted as a basis for formulating firing regulations for the Navy and Marine Corps, and that such modifications thereof be made as are rendered necessary by the exigencies of the naval service.

3. Having accepted this as a basis, the Board recommends that at all navy yards and stations, marine barracks, and on board all receiving, training and cruising vessels, gallery practice, as prescribed in said firing regulations, be immediately instituted, and to this end it is suggested that galleries, in accordance with the plans herewith submitted, be provided at the various navy yards and stations for use of the receiving ships at said yards and stations, and also for such training and cruising vessels as may from time to time be lying at the yard. It is further suggested that, on all vessels in commission, the commanding officer be directed to provide the means for carrying out, on board said vessels, the gallery practice as laid down in the instructions above referred to.

4. In view of the fact that all vessels in commission are not as yet equipped with the new American magazine rifles, it is suggested that a certain number of said rifles be turned over by the Ordnance Department of the Navy to the ordnance officers at the various navy yards and on board vessels, for use in gallery practice.

5. The instructions for firing in the Marine Corps, which are based upon the instructions for the Army, with such modifications as were deemed necessary to adapt them to the exigencies of the Service, have been in force for some time, and, believing that said instructions are full and complete for that branch of the service, it is recommended that no change therein be made, but that they be used as a basis for the instructions to be issued to the Navy, such instructions being in turn modified in such manner as may be necessary to adapt them to the exigencies of the naval service.

6. The Board is of the opinion that range firing for the naval service should be progressive, and held at the 100, 200, 300, 400 and 600 yard ranges, if possible, and that a scheme be prepared which will permit Commanders-in-Chief, and commanding officers of vessels, to fire at all these ranges, or as many thereof as may be possible.

Very respectfully,  
 C. H. LAUCHHEIMER,  
 Major Asst. Adj't. and Insp'r. Insp. of Target Practice,  
 U. S. M. C.

A. P. NIRBLACK,  
 Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, Insp. of Target Practice, U. S. Navy.

Recently published statements to the effect that Brig. Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A., had devised an operative system of wireless telephony, are denied by that officer, who says: "Some time ago we conducted experiments with wireless telephony, but it developed that there was nothing in it and we abandoned the experiments. Wireless telephony under present conditions certainly will amount to nothing. We have, however, been conducting experiments in wireless telegraphy and we now have our own system in operation in San Francisco Bay. There are two stations at San Francisco and there is regular and prompt communication between them."

**VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.**

**ALGONQUIN.** Capt. O. S. Willey, Wilmington, N. C.  
**BEAR.** Capt. Francis Tuttle, San Francisco, Cal.  
**BOUTWELL.** Capt. J. A. Siemann, Newbern, N. C.  
**CALUMET.** Lieut. C. T. Brain. (Harbor duty) New York, N. Y.

**CHANDLER.** Lieut. F. G. F. Wadsworth. (Harbor duty) Boston, Mass.

**CHASE.** Capt. D. A. Hall. (Practice ship) (Address Anne Arundel County) So. Baltimore, Md.

**COLFAX.** Lieut. J. C. Lowe. (Receiving ship) Baltimore, Md.

**DALL**

## WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., March 12, 1902.

Friday, March 7, the day of the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia to West Point, was the brightest day of all the week, wedged in between the mid-week blizzard.

On Thursday afternoon a practice review was held on the Cavalry plains, a novel spectacle at this season of the year. The snow had been packed down as hard and firm as possible by the hoofs of the Cavalry and Artillery horses and ploughed and harrowed in order to give as firm a footing as might be. On Friday afternoon the special, due at 2 P. M., bearing the Prince and his suite, was on time. The Prince and his party were conveyed up the hill in sleighs numbered and occupied as follows: No. 1, Prince Henry, Colonel Mills, Rear Admiral Evans; No. 2, the German Ambassador, Hon. David J. Hill, Lieutenant Colonel Treat; No. 3, Admiral von Tirpitz, General Corbin, Colonel Bingham, Professor Larned; No. 4, General von Plessen, Vice Admiral von Eisendecker, Commander Cowles, Captain Rivers; No. 5, Vice Admiral Feichert von Seckendorff, Admiral Graf Baudissin, Mr. Seckendorff, Professor Tillman; No. 6, Capitan von Millet, Flugel Adjutant, Capitan von Graeme, Graf Quadt Botschaftstal, Prof. E. E. Wood; No. 7, Corvette Capitan von Reheer, Staburst Reich, Capitanleutnant Schmidt von Schwind, Capt. F. L. Hobbs; No. 8, Capitanleutnant von Treller, Capitanleutnant von Egidy, Professor Fieberger, Professor Edgerton; No. 9, Professors Gordon and Dudley, Major Bellinger, Major Kneidler, Captain Kuhn and Capt. Thomas Franklin.

The arrival of the head of the escort at the cadet hospital was the signal for the firing of a salute of 21 guns. The escort took up a position south of Memorial Hall, the reviewing party being in front of it. The Battalion of Cadets was now formed for review on the Cavalry plain. The spectacle was beautiful. After the review, executed with faultless accuracy, despite the weather conditions, Prince Henry stepped forward and addressed the cadets as follows:

"I wish to congratulate you on your splendid appearance. I am happy at the chance of seeing such a splendid lot of young men. I wish also to congratulate your nation upon having the services of such a splendid lot of young men. I am given to understand that you are about to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Academy, and I trust that the occasion will be a happy one. I rejoice at the chance of visiting this beautiful place. Again, I thank you."

Three rousing West Point cheers with the words thrice repeated, "Prince Henry of Prussia," followed this appropriate speech.

The riding hall was the next point of interest visited, after a brief reception in Memorial Hall at which the royal visitor and his party met the officers of the post. There were no ladies of the post present on the floor, as the reception was strictly official. The Prince was so impressed by the daring horsemanship of Cadet Herr, in bareback hurdle jumping, standing erect upon the horse, that he asked for a repetition of the performance. This was given with equal success. The cadet was in no wise "rattled," to use a cadet expression, although conscious of being the "observed of all observers."

A hurried inspection of public buildings was followed by a gymnastic drill in the gymnasium by the members of the 4th class. The Prince sought Lieutenant Koehler after this exercise had been concluded and tendered him hearty congratulations on the excellence of the drill, which reflected great credit upon this able instructor. The cadets "did themselves proud," and Lieutenant Koehler had cause to be gratified apart from the royal recognition of his efforts. There remained but a few moments after this spent in a brief visit to Colonel Mills's quarters, where the Prince met the family of the Superintendent. The royal guest was then driven rapidly to the station, for the schedule time of departure was already past. A parting glance at the north view and the Battle Monument was possible on the hurried drive. A parting salute of 21 guns was fired from the field battery at 4 P. M. The music on the occasion was well chosen, the "President's March," "Watch on the Rhine," "Stars and Stripes," etc., were among the selections rendered by the band, under Mr. Essighe's direction, throughout the afternoon.

Saturday was stormy but filled with interesting events from a cadet's point of view. The social events of the day were a Cadet German given by Mrs. Greble in Memorial Hall in the afternoon, at which there were dainty favors. Cadet Black led, and the guests included the young ladies of the post, a number of friends from a distance, and a number of cadets representing the various classes. In the evening a cadet hop was given in Memorial Hall.

The Rough Riders of the Cavalry detachment gave an exhibition drill for the members of the 2d and 3d classes in the riding hall on Saturday afternoon. In the evening a fencing contest was held in the gymnasium between the Cornell team and West Point, in which the home team was successful by a score of 6 to 3. West Point Team: Strong, Breckenridge, Nichols. Cornell: Bowman, Frick and Blount. The best work for West Point was done by Strong, who won all of his bouts. Bowman did the best work for Cornell. Judges: Dr. N. J. Elcheneeria and Charles E. Goodhare of the N. Y. Athletic Club. Referee: Captain Hinckley. Scores previously made by Cornell: Cornell, 7, Columbia, 2; Cornell, 8, Pennsylvania, 1.

The distribution of Bibles and other books to members of the graduating class by representatives of the American Tract Society, the custodians of the Ladies' Union Mission School Association's Memorial Fund for the purpose, will take place at the Cadet Chapel on Friday afternoon. The address will be made by Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, U. S. N.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., March 11, 1902.

Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville, Ky., Courier-Journal, delivered a most interesting lecture in the Naval Academy Chapel Friday night. His subject was "John Paul Jones, the founder of the American Navy." Mr. Watterson said that Paul Jones was the greatest sea fighting captain of the American Navy, along with many other high tributes. He said that the names of Dewey, Schley, Sampson and Evans and other Naval Officers may stand high, but above these is the name of John Paul Jones. The lecture was attended by the entire Cadet Battalion, a number of officers and their wives and a few Annapolis citizens.

The Alvarado and Sandoval, the two Spanish gun-boats, captured during the late war with Spain, have been taken from their winter quarters in College creek, and are anchored in the Severn River. They will be used by the Cadets for small gun target practice.

About a week ago, the rowing authorities at Columbia,

wrote to the Naval Academy management, asking that they be given a date for a race with the Navy crew. Coach Ten Eyck offered them April 19, but Columbia said that this was rather too early for them. This statement of Columbia's seems odd to the Navy men, as all of the big college crews went at training and machine practice before the Navy crew.

Coach Ten Eyck has three full crews out on the water every afternoon.

The date for the fencing tournament between teams representing Yale, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Columbia, Cornell, Naval Academy and West Point, has been set for March 29, and is to be held at the New York Athletic Club in New York City. Each college will be represented by three members. The Naval Cadets will send a team of three men over to Washington on the 22d of this month, to cross foils with the Washington Fencers' Club.

Mrs. Huse, wife of Lieut. Comdr. H. McL. P. Huse, U. S. N., is visiting Annapolis.

## FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., March 10, 1902.

One of the most charming functions given at the Post this season was a tea given Friday afternoon, March 7, by Capt. and Mrs. H. A. Sievert. The receiving hours were from five until seven, during which time about ninety of their friends called. The house was a bower of stately palms and cut flowers. Daylight was excluded, the house being lighted with electric lights. Mesdames Dickman and Van Deusen dispensed coffee. In the reception hall the punch table was presided over by Misses Grace McGonigle and Mabel Hanna, who served a delicious punch. A stringed orchestra from Kansas City furnished the music. They were stationed in the Indian room, which was decorated with curios gathered from the land of the Apache, Navajo and Ute. The guests from the Post were: Col. and Mrs. J. A. Augur, Major and Mrs. S. S. Leach, Major and Mrs. H. P. Birmingham, Capt. and Mrs. D. E. McCarthy, Capt. and Mrs. T. H. Rees, Capt. and Mrs. T. R. Rivers, Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Van Deusen, Capt. and Mrs. L. M. Koehler, Capt. and Mrs. T. B. Hacker, Capt. and Mrs. C. T. Menoher, Capt. and Mrs. L. C. Scherer, Lieut. and Mrs. H. W. Stickle, Lieut. and Mrs. L. Parsons, Lieut. and Mrs. R. P. Reeder, Lieut. and Mrs. A. P. S. Hyde, Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Degen, Lieut. and Mrs. M. M. Cloud, Lieut. and Mrs. D. Baker, Major and Mrs. Cloughery, Mesdames Polhemus, Getty, Fenwick and Leman, Lieuts. H. H. Burgess, M. D. McCaskey, S. A. Purviance, F. Hersler, F. N. Cooke, Leonard Prunty, G. R. Fortescue, E. O. Perkins, and Dr. Updyke.

Capt. James B. Hughes, 4th Cav., has been detailed as a member of the Examining Board of Fort Leavenworth, vice Capt. J. T. Dickman, 8th Cav., who left for Washington on the 4th of the month as a member of the Board which will consider the question of change in uniform for the Army.

Lieut. Frederick W. Alstaetter, Corps of Engineers, stationed now at Fort Leavenworth, has been ordered to West Point for duty at the Military Academy.

Major Cunliffe H. Murray, 4th Cav., is relieved from duty at Headquarters Department of the Lakes and will join his Squadron at Fort Leavenworth.

Major Smith S. Leach, Corps of Engineers, commanding the Engineer Battalion at Fort Leavenworth, has been ordered to survey the Army Camp at Fort Riley.

## FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, March 5, 1902.

Mrs. Fiske and Miss Grace Fiske, mother and sister of Lieut. Harold B. Fiske, arrived at the fort last week and will spend the spring months with Lieutenant and Mrs. Fiske.

Lieut. Harry Adams, son of Col. and Mrs. H. H. Adams, who has recently received his appointment as a 2d lieutenant of Infantry, recently returned from the Philippines, where he has seen three years' active service in the field.

Mrs. Frederick Evans and Miss Evans recently entertained a number of their friends at their quarters. Games and dancing helped pass a merry evening. The prizes were awarded to Miss Houghton and Capt. E. W. Clark.

Mrs. Caldwell, mother of Capt. Frank M. Caldwell, who has been quite ill with the grip, we are glad to say, is now much better.

Col. and Mrs. H. H. Adams gave a very delightful dance in the post hall last week, complimentary to their son, Lieut. Harry Adams. After supper, dancing was indulged in until a late hour. Those present were: Capt. and Mrs. F. M. Caldwell, Capt. and Mrs. E. A. Lewis, Capt. and Mrs. E. W. Clark, Lieut. and Mrs. J. J. Ryan, Lieut. and Mrs. Harry Fiske, Dr. and Mrs. E. P. Wolfe, Mrs. Evans, Miss Ennis, Miss Evans, Miss Bienefeld, the Misses Logan, Lieutenant Jordan, Wickham, Sulnon, McClelland, Cowan and MacGregor, Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Neff, Miss Beall, Miss Martin, Miss Edwards, Miss James, Mrs. Bonnell, Mrs. Brown, Mr. Coles, Mr. Martin and Mr. Frank Coles.

Extensive preparations are being made for target-practice, as the old target butts are to be abandoned and in their place pits about ten feet deep are to be used.

An allowance has been made for the quartermaster to purchase flower seeds and vines to plant in front of all the quarters.

Lieut. J. K. Cowan left the post last week for his home in Mississippi, where he will spend a month's leave.

## FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, March 8, 1902.

Major G. S. Young, as commandant, received an official call from Governor Wells, last Saturday, accompanied by his staff, and in return for an official visit by Major Young and staff. A salute of seventeen guns was given. Adjutant Peyton then escorted the party to the commodious quarters of Major Young, which had been appropriately decorated, and where a cordial welcome awaited the visitors. Music and pleasant conversation, with dainty refreshments, were features of the afternoon. The officers stationed here were present, as well as the ladies of the post. Among the ladies present were: Mrs. Young, Mrs. Field, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Shanks, Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Cronkite, Mrs. Sturgis, Mrs. Hepburn, and Miss Creary.

The bachelor officers gave an informal little dance Thursday evening, March 6, in amusement hall. A piano furnished the music and all present had a delightful

time. Among the guests were: The Misses Sherman, Donnellan, Salisbury, Ivens and Breeder, from Salt Lake City; Major and Mrs. Young, Capt. and Mrs. D. C. Shanks, Capt. and Mrs. S. D. Sturgis, Lieut. and Mrs. A. R. Dillingham, Dr. and Mrs. Hepburn, Lieuts. E. G. Peyton, W. P. Platt, Douglass Potts, J. P. Castleman, Charles Abel, W. M. Kistler and H. B. Farrar of the post.

Lieut. A. G. Clarke and family arrived at the post Tuesday morning, March 7, and occupied quarters No. 17.

One of the delightful affairs of the week was a "Dutch Supper" given by Dr. and Mrs. Hepburn, Saturday night for the bachelor officers. The decorations were both interesting and unique. One of the features of the evening was "ping pong" which was played by the guests, who were: Captain and Mrs. Shanks, Lieutenants Farar, Abel, Peyton, Kistler, Potts, Berry and Castleman. Capt. and Mrs. D. C. Shanks gave a dinner Tuesday night. The guests were Dr. and Mrs. Hepburn, Lieutenant Peyton and Captain Hatch.

General MacArthur and staff paid an official visit to the post Monday.

The 22d Battery of Field Artillery now has its complete complement of horses and is having daily drills when the weather permits. The horses for the 12th Battery are now being purchased.

Major and Mrs. G. S. Young gave a handsome dinner party before the hop Thursday night. Covers were laid for six and the guests were Captain and Mrs. Shanks, Lieutenants Farrar and Castleman.

Lieut. and Mrs. A. R. Dillingham arrived here Wednesday morning after a month's sick leave in the East. The 22d Infantry stopped here for a few hours on their way to their new station, Fort Crook, Neb.

## PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., March 6, 1902.

After the transport Meade, which sailed Saturday, March 1, for Manila, was about 300 miles out a case of smallpox developed. She returned Monday, March 3, and went to quarantine and with all on board will be incomunicado for fourteen days. The Meade has on board 67 cabin passengers, 21 signal corps men, 38 hospital corps men and 735 casuals and recruits.

Co. C of the 22d Infantry with Capt. W. A. Campbell and Lieut. Raymond Sheldon in command, left Monday afternoon, March 3, for their new station, at Little Rock, Ark.

The members of the 29th Infantry spent a very dreary day in camp Sunday, March 2. Many of the tents were blown down, carrying their stoves with them, by the storm Saturday afternoon.

Another bright and enjoyable entertainment was given in the general hospital Wednesday evening, March 5, for the sick and wounded soldiers. Part of the entertainment was furnished by the Byron Manzy Cecilian piano-player. These concerts are always looked forward to with a great deal of interest, and Col. A. C. Girard is doing all in his power to make the stay of the men in the hospital as pleasant as possible.

Miss Casey, daughter of Admiral Silas Casey, U. S. N., was a guest of honor at an informal tea Wednesday afternoon, March 5, given by Miss Glass at her home on Yerba Buena Island. Many guests were present and an enjoyable time was had by all.

Capt. W. S. Scott, 1st Cav., arrived in the garrison Saturday, March 1, and will remain until the 15th, when he will sail on the Hancock.

Mrs. Nolan, wife of Capt. Dennis E. Nolan, now on duty at West Point, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Sharp, at the Colonial.

Major and Mrs. Ogden Rafferty and Dr. and Mrs. Page, U. S. N., were among the guests at a theatre party Tuesday evening, March 4, at the Tivoli Theatre. Capt. and Mrs. William R. Smedberg, Jr., returned Tuesday, March 4, from their trip to Los Angeles.

Lieut. A. F. W. Macmanus, 25th Inf., who has just reported here for duty, has been assigned to the casual camp, awaiting transportation to the Philippines.

Among the Army officers registering at the department headquarters during the week were Lieut. Paul A. Barry, 4th Inf., who recently arrived from the Philippines, and Capt. H. B. Dixon, 9th Cav., who is here en route to join his regiment in the Orient.

Lieut. Henry Parshall, 22d Inf., is seriously ill in the general hospital.

Capt. A. W. Kimball, chief quartermaster, who has been visiting in New York, has returned and reported for duty.

Mrs. Easton, bride of Lieut. Alpha T. Easton, arrived Thursday, Feb. 27, with the 29th, from Columbus Barracks. Mrs. Easton will not accompany her husband to the Philippines, but remain with friends in California.

The marriage of Miss Emma Meyer and Lieut. George H. Richardson will be celebrated Monday evening, March 27, at the residence of the bride's father, 2724 Pacific avenue.

Capt. and Mrs. I. C. Jenks, Mrs. Ross L. Bush, Mrs. William R. McNair, Lieutenant McAndrew and Lieutenant Green of Angel Island, formed a theatre party Tuesday night, March 4, and saw "Arizona" at the Columbia Theatre.

Mrs. Purington, widow of the late Colonel Purington, is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. H. H. Pattison, at Angel Island.

## VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., March 6, 1902.

The death of Lieut. Ernest E. Allen came as a great shock to the garrison Tuesday afternoon, as it was not even known he was seriously ill. He had been confined to his bed with pleurisy for four days, but there was every hope for his recovery. The end came very suddenly Tuesday afternoon, death being caused by cardiac embolism of the large arteries of the lungs. The remains were taken to the steamer this afternoon with military honors, his battery, the 8th, firing a salute of six guns as the boat left the dock. Lieut. Harry E. Mitchell accompanied the remains to St. Louis, the home of Lieut. Allen, where he will be interred.

Lieut. William W. McCammon, Jr., 23d Inf., arrived last Sunday from Fort Porter, where he is stationed, to spend the next two months with his mother, Mrs. W. W. McCammon.

Col. and Mrs. C. A. Coolidge gave a dinner last week to Col. and Mrs. Tully McCrea and Col. and Mrs. F. E. Ney.

A pretty luncheon was given by Mrs. J. T. Van Orsdale and her mother, Mrs. Logan, last week to several of the ladies of the post. The guests were Mrs. Randall, Miss Black, Mrs. Tuthery, Mrs. McCrea, Mrs. Coolidge, Mrs. Richmond, and Mrs. Grisard.

Mrs. Heisch, who was taken very ill while visiting her mother, Mrs. Booth, and was not expected to live,

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is very much improved and the doctors hope soon to have her up.

Mrs. Jacobs gave a delightful luncheon this week in honor of her mother's (Mrs. Chute) birthday. Covers were laid for eight and the decorations were pink roses and violets. The guests were Mrs. Smyth of St. Paul, and her daughter, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Logan and her daughter, Mrs. Van Arsdale, Mrs. Trotter and Miss Trotter.

#### NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., March 11, 1902.

Capt. George F. F. Wilde, U. S. N., is acting commandant of the Portsmouth Navy Yard, during the temporary illness of Rear-Admiral Read.

April 9 was the date set for the wedding of Asst. Naval Constructor William P. Robert and Miss Bessie Stark, of Brookline, Mass. Orders, however, from the Navy Department, to report for duty at Cavite, P. I., will undoubtedly hasten the event, the groom-to-be having been summoned to Washington, going thence to San Francisco, to sail on the transport Grant. An effort is being made to defer his departure, meantime the cards are not out. Constructor Robert has been connected with the Yard since October 1899, and is highly thought of.

The new commander of Abraham Lincoln Post No. 2, G. A. R., of Charlestown, Mass., is a recently retired Naval officer—John G. Tilden, Chief Carpenter, U. S. N. He is connected with the Navy Yard in the storekeepers' department, and will be retained.

National Constructor John G. Tawresey, U. S. N., who has been connected with the Portsmouth Navy Yard since July, 1898, is to bid farewell to that vicinity, having been ordered to San Francisco as superintending constructor at the Union Iron Works. The Portsmouth Chronicle gives editorial comment voicing the sentiment of the citizens generally regarding his ability as an officer and popularity as a citizen.

Somerville, Mass., has a Rear-Admiral to add to her citizens in the person of Admiral John F. Merry, U. S. N., recently retired at 62. At the request of the Department he will remain at his post of duty for a while as Commander of the Naval station at Hawaii.

A council of officers of the 6th Massachusetts Infantry took place at headquarters, Thursday evening, March 13. Col. Charles K. Darling of this regiment leaves Boston in a fortnight for Porto Rico, accompanied by Col. W. A. Pew of the 8th Infantry, M. V. M., the trip to be chiefly for pleasure.

Boston and Roxbury cavalrymen who did escort duty for Prince Henry and suite, are much set up over the kind things said to and of them by General Corbin. As the General was about leaving his carriage at the train he took occasion to thank the outriders in person, paying a well-deserved compliment. As the streets of the city were in wretched condition, as a result of a heavy snowfall, the work of the cavalry was especially arduous, yet none the less effective. It was a hard tour of duty, and their leader, Captain Perrins, had an ugly fall, but rallied in safety.

Tuesday, March 25, celebrates the 118th anniversary of the organization of the Roxbury City Guards (Battery D, 1st Heavy Artillery) at the Quincy House, Boston.

Rear-Admiral Schley arrives in Boston, Saturday night, March 15, as the guest of the South Boston Citizens' Association, and will be a guest of honor at the exercises on Evacuation Day, Monday, when the Monument will be dedicated on Dorchester Heights, commemorative of the historic event. The Governor of the Commonwealth and Executive Council have issued very handsome engraved invitations for the exercises.

Capt. R. P. Hobson, U. S. N., has been invited to serve as orator of Paul Jones Chapter, D. A. R., of Boston.

#### COMPANY CLERKS.

To the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In reply to 1st Sergeant in plea for "Company Clerks" in your issue of March 1, I would offer the following suggestions, not to remedy any injustice, but to aid him to accomplish the desired end:

1. To perform the clerical work (except the Q. M. Dept.) would take less time than to hunt up errors in another man's work. 2. To induce the Captain to appoint to the positions of N. C. O.'s the brainy men of the company would prevent in a measure the detail of clerks to other departments. 3. To compare carefully all papers and returns before mailing to heads of departments would prevent errors and irregularities.

1st Sergeant (due to his inexperience, I believe,) shoulders the whole trouble of the company clerk while, if I mistake not, the Captain is the person who is allowed the clerk and is held responsible to his superiors for errors and irregularities in the returns and reports he renders to his superior.

#### THIRTY YEARS' SERVICE.

**SUPPORT THE SERVICE PUBLICATIONS.**

To the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

With the contemplated republication of the Cavalry Journal it seems a good time to call the attention of officers to the excellent service Journals published by the Military Service Institution and by the Artillery School, and to recommend to officers of all branches of the Army that better support should be given to all these useful magazines. In our Army it is especially necessary that an officer who expects to fit himself for high command should keep abreast of what is being done in all branches of the service and take an interest in the Army as a whole, not only in his own branch, which of course must be his chief study. The subscription price of all the three Journals is so very low that there is no officer who cannot afford to take ALL and there is none who would not be amply repaid for the small outlay.

#### SERVICE PAY FOR RETIRED OFFICERS.

San Francisco, Cal., March 1, 1902.

To the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the JOURNAL of February 15, page 589, editorial on "Army Appropriations," you state that the bill "contains a provision to do away with service pay for officers on the retired list" and in the JOURNAL of February 22, page 621, "The Army Appropriation Bill" reference is made to this matter by giving the text of the bill as follows: "Provided, That hereafter there shall not be allowed or paid any increase of longevity pay to any officer retired from active service, above the sum allowed and paid to such officer at the date of retirement."

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Is it not a fact that in some isolated case or cases one or more officers were paid accumulative pay for longevity after retirement, and that the clause was introduced in the bill to stop this and not to deprive officers of long and faithful service (many of whom are suffering from wounds received in action) from receiving the benefits of the longevity pay they were receiving at the time of retirement?

#### ONE OF THE WOUNDED.

#### TWO FIGHTING AMERICANS.

In a recent number of the Civil and Military Gazette, published at Lahore, India, a special correspondent, traveling in the Philippines, has the following to say of two picturesque figures in the American campaign in the provinces of Batangas and Laguna, Island of Luzon:

"The immediate commander of the two affected provinces is Brig.-Gen. J. Franklin Bell, a brilliant cavalryman, who was a first lieutenant of cavalry at the outbreak of the Spanish war, and is now a brigadier in the regular service, having been advanced more than a thousand numbers. However, he has been in the service since 1877 in the famous Seventh Cavalry, and but for a change in the system of promotions some ten years ago would have been much higher in rank in 1898. The enemy is very elusive, and invariably slips away after a few shots are fired. No natives are allowed beyond the limits of the towns, which are all garrisoned and well defended. During the last week of December several encounters took place, the most exciting being that of Lieutenant Connolly of the 21st Inf., who rushed a band of insurgents in a narrow gorge, at the bottom of which a small but deep river flowed. The natives resisted hotly for a few minutes, one striking Lieutenant Connolly with a 'bolo,' or large knife, in the face. The brave officer clinched with his assailant, and both fell over the bank into the stream, where Connolly by superior physical strength, forced his opponent under the water and drowned him, the native refusing to surrender and still holding his bolo."

#### STATE TROOPS.

At the review of the 23d New York by Gen. James McLeer on March 5, at its armory, the regiment paraded 12 commands of 16 files front divided into three battalions, commanded respectively by Majors Stokes and Wells and Captain Todd. The regiment for review was handsomely formed in line of masses, and turned over to Lieutenant Col. J. E. Brady, who was in command during the absence of Colonel Barnes. It was a splendidly executed ceremony throughout. With General McLeer were Colonel Britton and Majors Babcock and Trumbidge. Somewhat of an innovation followed in the shape of a guard mount, in charge of Adj't. George A. Wingate. Capt. G. L. Gillon was officer of the day, and Lieuts. F. A. Martin and W. Dubois, officers of the guard. There was not a flaw in the entire ceremony. Evening parade followed and proved a most creditable event. During this ceremony badges for rifle shooting won last year were presented, and also the Brigade trophy won at Creedmoor last year. General McLeer, who made the formal presentation, congratulated the regiment upon its excellent record and its skill in the use of the rifle. Company E, Captain Hamilton, and G. Captain Todd, were next ordered to the front and presented with the first and third prizes awarded by the State for the highest figure of merit in the 2d Brigade for rifle shooting at Creedmoor. Company E was also presented with the Vigilantia trophy, won for the third consecutive time in indoor rifle shooting. Major Wells and Captain Todd, were next ordered to the front, and presented with the Oliver aggregate medal and the regimental gold medal for Creedmoor rifle shooting. Dancing followed, and was highly enjoyed.

With caps, blouses, accoutrements, and rifles, loaned by the 12th Regiment and wearing white duck trousers of its own, the 71st New York, in command of Colonel Bates, was reviewed in the armory of the 12th Regiment on the night of March 6 by Major General Roe and made an excellent showing. The turnout was in two battalions of 13 companies of 16 files each. It was certainly a wise move on the part of Colonel Bates to accept the offer of Colonel Dyer for the use of the armory of the 12th. The review helped to keep alive the enthusiasm of the men of the regiment and its friends, and the latter gathered in such numbers that there was standing room only. During evening parade which followed, Company B was ordered to the front and presented with the Sheridan Trophy for recruiting and Company I received the Todd cup for winning the largest number of points in athletics. The regimental rifle team which won the Major General's Match at Creedmoor last fall, were also presented with medals. A regimental drill was given, the movements being exceptionally well executed and the display of the regiment throughout the entire evening was of the most surprising excellence, especially under the circumstances. Dancing concluded the ceremonies. The regiment will shortly be supplied with temporary quarters and re-armed and equipped. It is hoped that there will be no delay in rebuilding the armory on the old site. The 2d Battery, which also had quarters in the building, should in the future be provided with an armory of its own, as the entire building is practically needed for the regiment. Capt. L. L. Clark of Company E, who has resigned on account of pressure of business, was an excellent officer, and his retirement is a decided loss to the command.

The New York City Armory Board has approved a proposed lease of rooms in the Central Park Riding Academy for the use of the 1st Signal Corps, whose quarters were burned out in the 71st Armory fire.

Owing to a strike of surface railroad employees in Norfolk, Va., on March 3, which was attended with disorder and violence, three Norfolk, two Newport News, one Hampton, and one Portsmouth Company of the 71st Virginia Regiment, Col. Alexander Higgins, commanding, were ordered out to guard the street cars in an attempt to start running. On March 5 the remaining companies from Emporia, Suffolk, Smithfield and Franklin were called out. All was quiet, and Mayor Beaman said that there was no necessity yet for declaring martial law.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, of New York, announces the following changes: Lieut. Col. John Bogart as Inspector of Engineers; Lieut. Col. William H. Chapin to be Inspector with rank of Colonel, vice Sanger retired, and Lieut. James W. Cleveland of the 7th Regiment, and Surgeon George R. Fowler, 2d Brigade, to be Surgeon on the general staff, with rank of Colonel, vice Henry appointed Adjutant General. William Cary Sanger, Inspector, now Assistant Secretary of War, having served as a commissioned officer of the National Guard for more

than fifteen years, has, upon his own request, been withdrawn by the Governor from duty and placed on the retired list to date from Feb. 27.

Capt. Louis Wendel of the 1st Battery, New York, was given an enthusiastic welcome at a dinner tendered him by his officers at the armory on March 12, celebrating his return from Europe. Covers were laid for 62 guests, and among other choice commissary stores, sherbet was served in boxes on the cover of which was a fac simile of the captain's new horse "Midwood" which he brought with him from Europe. Lieut. Hathaway and others made speeches of welcome, and in return Capt. Wendel thanked his officers and friends for their kindly welcome, and expressed the hope that the battery in the future as in the past would maintain its fine record of efficiency.

The Second Division of the 1st New York Naval Battalion will hold a smoker on the New Hampshire on Saturday evening, March 22. A revolver contest between a team from the Naval Battalion, and one from the Battalion of the East Naval Militia of New Jersey, will be held on March 29. The annual contest for the "Josephthal Trophy" will be shot on the range of the 7th Regiment on a date to be decided upon later. The battalion will enter a battery of Artillery in the coming Military Tournament. Lieut. Comdr. Craven will command.

There was a large gathering of spectators at the games of the 22d New York, on March 10, and the sports were highly successful. Company A, Captain Murphy, won the first trophy, scoring 47 points. Company I was second, with 33, and Company F third, with 23. Two armory records were broken, one in the mile bicycle race, and the second in the seventy-yard three-legged race.

The troops of the District of Columbia National Guard are now being armed with the Krag-Jorgensen rifle. The entire 6th Battalion, on March 5, turned in the old Springfield, and the 1st Separate Battalion on March 8.

The 6th New York, Colonel Duffy, will attend divine service in St. Patrick's Cathedral on March 17, and act as escort to the Irish Societies.

Troop C, Capt. Debevoise, of New York, gave ample evidence of its progress at a review by General James McLeer at its armory on March 6. The review was the first ceremony, General McLeer being accompanied by Colonel Britton, and Major Trumbidge of his staff. The troopers made a splendid appearance. A troop drill under Captain Debevoise was particularly well executed. Then followed these events: Equipment drill, music ride, rough riding, firing at disc and cutting at heads over hurdles, riding at will, wrestling on horseback, and extended order drill. All these events won for the troopers well deserved applause from the large audience. The horses were kept well in hand, and the ability of the men in the various exercises was amply demonstrated. Major F. H. E. Ebstein, U. S. A., General Frothingham, and Captain Rasquin of the New York Guard, were among the guests.

Troop B of Albany, N. Y., organized Jan. 15 last, is attached to the headquarters of the National Guard.

The 23d New York will parade for divine service in its armory on Sunday afternoon, March 23 at 4 o'clock. Chaplain Lindsay Parker will preach the sermon.

Borough President Swanstrom, of Brooklyn, N. Y., will review the 14th Regiment at its armory on Friday evening, March 28.

The 47th New York will be reviewed by Gen. James McLeer at its armory on Saturday evening, March 29.

Company G of the 22d New York are now going through an interesting pontoon drill at the armory, in preparation for its exhibition to be given at Madison Square Garden. Several wagons, frames of pontoons, canvas for covering them, and other appliances, constituting an advance pontoon train have been received from West Point. This is a relic of the Civil War, and the drill of the Company attracts many interested spectators.

Lieut. Col. Laurence W. Pettibone, A. A. G., 4th Brigade, New York, who was elected Brigadier General some few weeks since to succeed Doyle, deceased, has been commissioned, to date from Feb. 21, 1902.

The decision of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, on the application of Colonel Smith 4th regiment to have set aside the new National Guard law, which prescribes that commanders of troops and batteries shall have a vote in an election for brigadier general, while the Constitution prescribes that only "field officers" shall vote at such elections, is being awaited with great interest. There were protracted arguments on the meaning of the term "field officers," Captain Parker, counsel for Colonel Smith, maintaining that all the encyclopedias and lexicons as well as all Military regulations made only Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels and Majors field officers. Pending the decision neither of the Brigades will elect a brigadier general, the senior colonel in each instance continuing in command. The State Military Board of New Jersey, has altered the bill of dress, regulating the uniforms of the regimental and non-commissioned staff officers. Under the new regulation the officers mentioned will be permitted to wear the undress sword, with belt and sling. This will substitute the old fashioned, cumbersome non-commissioned officers' sword, hung on the old time frog. Revolvers, too, may be carried by these non-commissioned officers, and the same will hereafter be issued with their regular equipment.

Exciting contests marked the annual mounted tournament of Squadron A, of New York, held at its armory on the evening of March 7, and drew much applause from the large audience. Troop 2 won the greatest number of points. Mayor Low and Major General Roe were guests of honor. Col. N. B. Thurston acted as referee. A summary of the games follows: Cossack head cutting—Won by Artificer Horner, Troop 2; Corporal Outerbridge, Troop 2, second. Mannikin race—Won by Private Tinker, Troop 1; Sergeant Nichols, Troop 2, second. Wrestling on horseback—The winners were Corporal Stillman, Troop 1; Private Fennedy and Corporal Kelly, Troop 2; Private Geer and Private Noyes, Troop 3. Tent pegging—Won by Sergeant Corlies, Troop 1; Sergeant Wright, Troop 3, second. Double pursuit—Won by Corporal Stuart, Troop 1; Private Herrick, Troop 3, second. Bareback jump—Won by Private Prentice, Troop 3; Private Putnam, Troop 2, second. Both horses cleared a height of 4 feet. Blind event—Won by Sergeant Booream, Troop 2; Corporal Bates, Troop 2, second. Mèlée—Won by red team, with Sergeant Wright, captain; Sergeant Corlies, Corporal Stillman, Artificer Morse, Artificer Horner, Artificer Barry, Private Curtis, Private Litchfield, Private Moore, Private Holt, Private Babcock, and Private St. John; blue team, second, with Sergeant Wend, captain.

According to recent estimates the men on the active list of the British Navy numbered 110,000; of the French Navy, 51,000; of the Russian Navy, 58,000, and of the German Navy, 31,000.

## THE FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Senate and House have agreed to a concurrent resolution providing that there be printed 3,500 copies of the proceedings of the Schley court of inquiry, together with all papers officially before the President, with Admiral Schley's appeal and the President's action thereon, and also with a subject and topical index to the whole publication; and of which 1,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate, 2,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and 500 copies for the use of the Navy Department.

The Senate has passed S. 4006, appropriating \$30,000 for a suitable site upon which to establish a depot for the Revenue Cutter Service. A report on the subject by Capt. C. F. Shoemaker, R. C. S., Chief of Division, made in 1899, showed the necessity for proper wharf and storage facilities, some place that the Service may call its own, where its vessels can be laid up for the annual overhauling, indispensable to proper care and preservation. The service had no such facilities under its control in any port where its vessels are stationed, nor elsewhere. The report submitted a plan for hiring a suitable site and wharf on Curtis Creek, about eight miles from Baltimore, Md., at an annual rental of \$800, which was carried out. The present bill is intended to furnish funds for the purchase of the site, thereby saving the annual rental. The use of the station, it is estimated, has already saved the Government over \$8,000 by savings in wharfage, storage, repairing, building boats, etc.

The Senate has passed S. 1673, to reimburse the officers and crew of the U. S. S. Charleston for the loss of their personal effects, "amended to deduct in settlement of the claims any amounts already paid under general laws." The commanding officer in his report at the time, stated that it was necessary to leave personal effects behind, as the boats were deeply laden with the crew, arms and ammunition, and provisions, and had about eighteen miles to go, most of it in the open sea. The officers and crew deserve the greatest commendation for faithful and zealous work at this time, and their readiness to cheerfully leave personal effects. The Comptroller of the Treasury held that as the Charleston was at the time of her loss engaged in cooperation with the land forces of the United States in the suppression of a local insurrection in the Philippine Islands, reimbursement for losses could not be made under the act by reason of its second proviso, "that this act shall not apply to losses sustained in time of war."

The Senate has passed S. R. 62, to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to donate to the Minnesota Historical Society the steering wheel of the former ship Minnesota. Also S. 1568, authorizing the President to commission Henry D. Hall, late Captain in the U. S. Revenue Cutter Service, a Captain on the permanent waiting orders list of the service. Also S. 2172, amended to appropriate \$200,000 for payments on account of sick officers and enlisted men of Regulars and Volunteers absent by direction or by permission of proper authority, from April 21, 1898, to April 11, 1899, in like manner as if the said officers and enlisted men had been on duty. Also a bill granting pension of \$30 per month to the widow of Capt. Charles A. Worden, 7th U. S. Inf.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has reported favorably S. R. 57, providing that the distinctive badges adopted by military societies of men who served in the Armies and Navies of the United States during the Chinese relief expedition of 1900 may be worn upon all occasions of ceremony by officers and men of the Army and Navy of the United States who are members of said organization in their own right. Congress has, from time to time, provided for the wearing of badges under similar circumstances.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has reported without amendment S. 3360, for the promotion of 1st Lieut. Joseph M. Simms, Revenue Cutter Service, and S. 3317, authorizing the President to appoint Lieut. Robert Platt, U. S. N., to the rank of Commander. The Committee has reported with amendment S. 3791, to provide suitable medals for the officers and crew of the U. S. S. Kearsarge; and it has reported adversely and the Senate has postponed indefinitely S. 3386, to promote Lieut. A. B. Wyckoff, U. S. N., retired.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on March 12 reported favorably on a convention giving the adherence of the United States to the agreement reached at "The Hague Conference of 1899," prohibiting the use of dum-dum bullets, the firing of explosives from balloons and other unnecessary cruelties in warfare on land.

The Senate has agreed to a resolution asking information relative to the free transportation of goods for private firms or individuals in Government transports.

The Senate on March 13 passed S. R. 68, amended to authorize the President to extend to the Government and people of France and the families of Count de Rochambeau, commander in chief of the French forces in America during the War of Independence, and of Marquis de Lafayette, a cordial invitation to unite in the dedication of the monument of General de Rochambeau in Washington, May 24, 1902. A sum not to exceed \$20,000 is appropriated to carry out the provisions of the resolution.

The Senate has passed S. 3400, to amend section 1098 of the Revised Statutes of the United States to read as follows: "Each major general shall have three aides, who may be selected by him from captains or lieutenants of the Army, and each brigadier general shall have two aides, who may be selected by him from captains or lieutenants of the Army." Also S. R. 57, which provides that the badges adopted by military societies of men who served in the armies and navies of the United States during the Chinese relief expedition of 1900 may be worn upon all occasions of ceremony by officers and men of the Army and Navy of the United States who are members of such organizations in their own right. Also bills appropriating \$8,000 for services and expenditures of Jean Louis Legare of Canada in bringing to the United States and procuring the surrender of Sitting Bull and his followers twenty odd years ago; for the promotion of 1st Lieut. Joseph M. Sims, Revenue Cutter Service, to the grade of Captain; to pay William C. Dodge of Washington, D. C. \$10,000 for an infringement by the Government of patents owned by him for improvements of cartridges; to authorize the sale of a part of the Fort Niobrara military reservation in Nebraska; authorizing the President to appoint Lieut. Robert Platt, U. S. N., to the rank of Commander on the retired list; and to provide suitable bronze medals for the officers and crew of the United States vessel of war Kearsarge, who were on board at the fight with the Alabama in July, 1864.

The House has agreed to a concurrent resolution "that there be printed and bound in cloth 4,000 copies of the Gazetteer of the Philippine Islands; 1,000 copies for

the use of the Senate, 2,000 for the use of the House of Representatives, and 1,000 copies for the use of the War Department." This Gazetteer was prepared under the War Department, Division of Insular Affairs, and is a work of much value. It is a gazetteer and encyclopedic dictionary of 10,300 alphabetically arranged names, locations, and descriptions of places, embracing provinces, mountains, rivers, bays, towns, villages, capes, points, and other mapped objects. A ready reference for the executive branch in the administration to the affairs of the islands from Washington. Its facts and general information are taken from the best authorities of the old and the latest official, civil, military, and scientific sources under the new jurisdiction. The descriptions of provinces have been submitted for revision to the officers of experience in the military service in the islands.

M. Wachter has introduced in the House a memorial of the General Assembly of Maryland, requesting the Senators and Representatives to use their utmost endeavors to secure by an early date the passage of a joint resolution or act extending the thanks of Congress to Rear-Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, by name, for gallant and distinguished services rendered in the destruction of the Spanish fleet near Santiago on the 3d day of July, in the year 1898. It was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The President has signed H. R. 8581, the general pension appropriation bill; and H. R. 4748, authorizing the promotion of Lieut. Comdr. R. M. G. Brown, to commander on the retired list.

The House has passed H. J. R. 61, granting permission to the Grand Army of the Republic to erect in Washington a statue to cost not less than \$15,000, to the memory and honor of the late Benjamin F. Stephenson, founder of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has reported without amendment S. 305, providing for a monument to mark the site of the Fort Phil Kearny Massacre. The Committee on War Claims has reported with amendment H. R. 8192, granting extra pay to officers and enlisted men of United States Volunteers who entered the service under act of March 2, 1899.

The Secretary of the Navy has forwarded to the House Naval Committee, with request for favorable action, a letter from the Paymaster-General of the Navy, asking that of the \$3,000,000 appropriated by act of March 3, 1899, for "Provisions, Navy," for the fiscal year 1900; the sum of \$3,000,000 of the unexpended balance be reappropriated and transferred to the naval supply fund. In explanation of the necessity for the addition of this amount to the fund it is shown by the Bureau that the scope of the fund has been so much broadened that at present it is inadequate to maintain a sufficient stock of ordinary commercial supplies at the various navy-yards and stations to meet the requirements of the service. This is especially true at the large, active, working yards, and particularly so at the naval station, Cavite, P. I. Another clause which the Secretary of the Navy asks to have added to the naval appropriation bill is one providing for the purchase of ice for use on board vessels of the Navy. There is at present no specific authority for such expenditure.

The Secretary of the Navy has made an additional report on the bill, H. R. 9538, "for the relief of William McCarty Little, Lieutenant, retired," giving the reports of the retiring board, which found Lieut. Little permanently incapacitated to perform all the duties appropriate to his commission by reason of irritability of the right eye, said incapacity having its origin in the line of duty. Secretary Long adds, however, that "nothing shown in the papers causes the Department to modify its views as to the effect of the proposed legislation as a precedent," and adheres to his opinion that to reinstate Lieutenant Little to the grade of Captain would be unfair to the other officers in the Service who have remained on continuous duty.

An additional estimate of \$100,000 for ordnance stores, and one of \$16,000 for the proving ground at Sandy Hook, N. J., have been submitted to the House by the Secretary of War.

The House has received from the Secretary of the Navy estimates of appropriations of \$30,000 for the construction of a new hospital at Fort Totten, N. Y., and \$8,000 for the Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I., for the erection of quarters for the medical officer in charge of the hospital; and from the Secretary of War estimates of an appropriation for printing and binding in the War Department.

In connection with the recent appearance before the House Committee on Naval Affairs of the Commandant of the Marine Corps, relative to the appropriation requested for a new marine barracks at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., Col. George C. Reid, U. S. M. C., has forwarded to the Committee copies of reports in regard to the condition of the present marine barracks at Norfolk. They show poor construction in the building and a considerable settlement of the foundations, the barracks being considered unsafe, although there is no immediate danger. Owing to a quicksand under the rear wall, the building vibrates noticeably in a high wind, so much so that special orders have been given to the duty officers and the first sergeant to move the men out of the building night or day in case of a very heavy gale. The soil on which the building is built does not give a first-class foundation unless piled, and the barracks will probably continue to settle, and on this uncertain foundation some of the brick walls of this building are thirteen inches thick and fifty feet high.

## BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. R. 66, Mr. Platt—In relation to monument to prison-ships martyrs at Fort Greene, Brooklyn, N. Y.

S. 4361, Mr. Platt—For the purchase and preservation of the battlefields and fortifications of Forts Frederick, Crown Point, and Ticonderoga, in Essex County, N. Y.

S. 4426, Mr. McMillan—To authorize the Secretary of War to loan arms to the companies of the District of Columbia Division of the United Boys' Brigades of America.

S. 4434, Mr. Penrose—To pay just compensation to William Wheeler Hubbell for his invention of high-power steel guns, and improvements in other guns, made and adopted by the United States for its Military Service and Navy at the present time.

H. J. Res. 157, Mr. Richardson—Requesting the Secretary of War to inform the House of the contents of the report of Col. John L. Chamberlain, Inspector of War Department on the Transport Service between San Francisco and the Philippine Islands, and of the report of Col. Marion P. Maus, Inspector of War Department, on same service between same points.

H. J. Res. 162, Mr. Hilt—Authorizing and requesting the President to extend to the Government and people of France and the family of General de Rochambeau an invitation to join the Government and people of the United States in the dedication of the monument of General de Rochambeau, to be unveiled in the city of Washington.

H. J. Res. 163, Mr. Pearce—That the thanks of Congress are hereby extended to Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley for gallant and distinguished services rendered by him in the destruction of the Spanish fleet

near Santiago on the third day of July in the year 1898.

H. R. 12202, Mr. Currier—Appropriates \$50,000 for the erection of a monumental statue in the city of Washington, to Paul Jones, the founder of the American Navy.

H. R. 12208, Mr. Skiles—To grant pensions to soldiers and sailors who have reached the age of sixty-two years, or who shall hereafter reach the age of sixty-two years, and providing for pensions to widows and orphans and for other purposes.

H. R. 12210, Mr. \_\_\_\_\_—To place Dannie M. Page, late 1st lieutenant, 38th U. S. Inf., on the retired list of the Army.

H. R. 12234, Mr. Irwin—Granting pensions to militia-men and non-enlisted men who performed services in behalf of the United States in the war of the Rebellion.

H. R. 12239, Fr. Emerson—Appropriates \$12,000 to commemorate the battle of Plattsburg and to provide a monument in honor of American sailors and soldiers killed in defense of Plattsburg, who were buried on Isle Saint Michel, commonly known as "Crab Island." The territory included within the limits of the island is to be a national military park, to be known and designated as the "McDonough National Military Park."

H. R. 12233, Mr. McLachlan—For the appointment of Randolph H. Miner as a lieutenant commander in the Navy.

H. R. 12306, Mr. Burkett (by request)—To appoint in the Regular Army and place upon the retired list the following persons, who served in the Volunteer Armies of the United States in the War of the Rebellion, in the war with Spain, and in the Philippine Insurrection, or for the same time in Cuba or Porto Rico, to the following ranks: Robert W. Leonard, Colonel; James E. Shellenberger, John R. Prime, William J. White, Morris C. Hutchins, James H. Hyatt, Samuel O. L. Potter, Charles S. Burns, John G. Davis, and James W. Sanders, Majors; Reuben A. Whipple, Holman G. Purinton, Frank D. Newberry, John P. Grinstead, Jacob H. Culver, Henry A. Peed, David F. Allen, Richard J. Fanning, Elias H. Parsons, Thomas Downs, Eben B. Fenlon, Harlow L. Street, and Philip Mothersill, Captains; James B. Clark, 1st Lieutenant, the same being their highest respective rank in their service, and who have not been, and could not be, appointed to such ranks under the law for the reorganization of the Army, passed Feb. 2, 1901.

H. R. 12347, Mr. Bell—For travel pay for all soldiers who enlisted for the Spanish-American war, and were entitled to their discharge when the treaty of Paris was signed, but remained in the Service until the Government had returned them home.

H. R. 12390, Mr. Mudd—For the relief of Isabella Ray McGunnegle, widow of the late Lieut. Comdr. Wilson McGunnegle, U. S. N.

H. R. 12426, Mr. Payne—For the relief of the widow of the late Capt. Henry B. Noble, 8th Inf., U. S. A. (retired).

## OFFICIAL DISPATCHES AND LETTERS.

The War Department is advised of the arrival of the transport Grant at Manila, March 10, with 20 Hospital Corps men, 196 Infantry and 87 Cavalry unassigned recruits.

The War Department is advised of the sailing of the transport Crook from Manila, March 6, with 3d Battalion 17th Regiment, U. S. Infantry, and 439 short-term discharged enlisted men.

The War Department is advised of the death of Private Thomas White, Troop C, 10th Cav., of tuberculosis at Bayamo, Cuba, Feb. 23, 1902.

The War Department is in receipt of report from Headquarters Division of the Philippines, giving list of deaths that have occurred in that command since last report, dated Jan. 27, 1902, or that have not yet been reported, as follows:

Dysentery—Fosdike, Frederick P., Art. Co. C, 12th Inf., Jan. 11; Callaghan, Cornelius, Pvt. Hospital Corps, Jan. 20; Kauffman, Henry N., Pvt. M. 26th Inf., Jan. 8; Doran, Harold E., Pvt. D, 15th Cav., Jan. 21; Reilly, Maurice, Pvt. E, 21st Inf., Jan. 18; Young, Joseph E., Pvt. H, 17th Inf., Dec. 10, 1901.

Disease of the Liver—Cloutier, Augustus L., Sergt. D. 15th Cav., Jan. 6; Darling, Thomas J., Sergt., B, 10th Inf., Jan. 9; Pearson, Frank, Pvt. K, 24th Inf., Jan. 18.

Typhoid Fever—Gragg, John S., Pvt. D, 27th Inf., Jan. 22; Houser, Bert, Pvt., E, 28th Inf., Jan. 17.

Drowned—Body recovered—McLeod, Carr R., Pvt. Hospital Corps, Jan. 25.

Syphilis—Lavigne, William, Pvt. A, 6th Inf., Dec. 26, 1901.

Result of G. S. W. action—Scott, Charles K., Sergt. L, 2d Inf., Jan. 18.

Pernicious Anemia—Drew, Robert J., Pvt., Hospital Corps, Jan. 19.

Malarial Fever—Donaldson, Arthur, Pvt. A, 26th Inf., Jan. 10.

Pyaemia—Clark, William F., Pvt. A, 18th Inf., Jan. 13.

Tuberculosis—Putnam, Frank A., Pvt. G. 2d Inf., Jan. 20.

The War Department is advised of the arrival of the transport Sheridan at San Francisco, March 13, from the Philippines, with the following military passengers: Headquarters 1st and 3d Battalions, 20th Inf., 271 enlisted men, and the following officers of that regiment: Colonel McCaskey, Captains Morrison, Burnham, Crawford, Mearns, M. F. Smith, King, Moore, and Estes; Lieutenants Exton, Grimes, DeWitt, Beacham, Gunn, Guthrie, Randolph, Lawrence, and McCleary; Captains Strothers, 22d Inf., Bookmiller, 9th Inf.; Holloway, Pay Dept.; Fog, Medical Dept.; Dove, retired: Lieutenants Vinpole, Medical Dept.; C. N. Jones and Lomax, Art. Corps; Penefield, 1st Inf.; Catlin and Bonham, 2d Inf., and Lieutenant Stacey, 19th. Three contract surgeons, 120 short term enlisted men, 31 discharged and 101 sick. Following deaths during voyage: John Henson, private, 2d Inf., Feb. 20, chronic peptic abscess; James Brock, corporal A, 17th Inf., Feb. 20, complications lobal pneumonia, left lung; John R. Welch, private, 16th Inf., March 11, chronic gastro entritis, complication acute dysentery; James Alien, private, 19th Inf., March 11, chronic pulmonary, tuberclosis upper lobe, left lung; John K. Bland, private, G, 21st Inf., Feb. 24, chronic Bright's disease; Henry J. Robbins, late private, L, 16th Inf., March 7, complications lobal pneumonia; also remains five enlisted men transported from Manila.

At a meeting of the British Aeronautical Society in London on March 11, one of the members, Dr. Burton, described a dirigible balloon, which he is constructing for the British War Office. According to his description, this balloon is similar in appearance to that of Santos-Dumont, the Brazilian inventor. It has six propellers and its motors are placed fore and aft, a peculiar system of water circulation being used to preserve the center of gravity. Another novel feature is an arrangement of aeroplanes, twelve in all, ranged in rows of four, by which the machine can be raised or lowered. Sir Hiram Maxim, who presided at the meeting, doubted the utility of this balloon and held that it required more machinery than it could carry. He added that while it was not true, as recently stated, that he had offered a prize of \$20,000 to be competed for in the trials of flying machines at the St. Louis Exposition, he was ready to give a large prize for an airship that would prove really practicable. Such a machine, he declared, had not yet been invented, and he did not look for any valuable results from the competition at St. Louis.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

## A PAID NATIONAL GUARD.

To the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:  
In discussing the National Guard problem, it may be well to mention one or two of the glaring weaknesses of the present system.

Most military men will agree with me that the system of electing officers is the most demoralizing feature of the Guard and still necessary by the very nature of the system, because men who enlist and serve without pay are sure to demand a voice in the selection of the officers under whom they serve.

It is a notorious fact that men popular in their companies as enlisted men are found to be absolutely lacking in what is known as "command," and that subtle something which compels obedience and respect. That very good-fellowship which brings popularity may easily work havoc in the discipline of a command, but the good-fellow gets the election for a commission nine times out of ten, as against a strict, impartial disciplinarian.

Popularity of a successful military commander rests not on goodfellowship, but absolutely on those upright, uncompromising, soldierly qualities which compel implicit obedience and respect from inferiors and cheerfully render that same obedience and respect to superiors.

How do the military questions in time of peace strike the lay mind, why do men join the militia and what induces officers and men to give their time, their energy and not a little of their money in fulfilling the military obligations which they voluntarily assume? Patriotism, an inborn love of things military, the martial spirit or perhaps with some a passion to lead, to command, are among the motives which impel the citizens to don the soldier's uniform.

The present National Guard system is a relic of colonial times, when every man was a "minute man," and when in defence of their homes, the whole male community able to bear arms assumed the role of soldiers and chose their leaders from among their own numbers. Times have changed since then. Civilization has advanced with huge strides. Patriotism we hope—we know is of the same sterling quality. Military science has advanced so that what we now strive for is the humane prosecution of military measures, with a skill and vigor that will speedily terminate conflicts with victory to our arms and a minimum loss of life.

I believe our statesmen at the present time intend to enact such measures, as to prevent in the future the unnecessary loss of life, both on the firing line and in large camps, directly traceable to incompetent officers and poorly trained men.

We recognize the tremendous power of our citizen soldiery and its ability to lay aside the peaceful arts and do magnificent work in the defence of our country, but we have no right to allow men untrained in military matters to sacrifice their lives needlessly, when by the expenditure of a reasonable amount of money in time of peace, a body of trained men, in addition to the Regular Army, might always be at the disposal of the Government in case of war. We call upon the working classes for the bulk of our soldiers when there comes actual fighting, and yet these same classes often take little interest in the National Guard for the simple reason that the Service is not sufficiently attractive, except in crack regiments, and crack regiments which are too expensive luxuries for the rank and file of the working people.

The ordinary man will not join the militia and become an enthusiastic member for the pleasure of doing five and six hours of drilling a month, in fact, military duty is exceedingly laborious when properly performed and a man will not take upon himself these obligations, unless he expects to derive sufficient enjoyment of a non-military character from the organization to pay him for his trouble. Here we have the situation in a nut shell—a man must have in time of peace, either pleasure or a money consideration, or he will not do his duty and do it well. Here is one of the weakest points in the Guard, an attempt is made to combine military and pleasure, and the former usually suffers.

I think a trained force could be built up and maintained under conditions which would overcome the difficulties now confronting the Guard. It should be under the control primarily of the War Department, subject at all times to the several State governments in which it is located for quelling riots, maintaining order and for escort purposes.

All general officers and their staffs should be chosen from the Regular Army for the first few years. The Quartermaster's and Commissary's Department should be complete in every detail and so arranged as to combine with those departments of the Regular Army in case of war.

The several arms of the Service should be organized in that part of the country best adapted to their maintenance—as the Southwest for cavalry, the Coast States for artillery, with some infantry for each State. In sparsely settled States skeleton companies should be maintained, and in other States companies more nearly on a war footing.

A captain of the line of the Regular Army should be detailed to each regiment, whose duty it should be to have general supervision over the drill of the several companies and conduct officers' schools. There should be a sufficient number of non-commissioned officers detailed from the Regulars, to make it possible to have one present at each company drill; this would require three non-commissioned officers to each regiment. This supervision and assistance by officers and non-commissioned officers of Regulars would guarantee a degree of efficiency and discipline heretofore unknown in the vast majority of militia regiments.

Competitive examinations should be conducted by boards of Regular Army officers and successful candidates commissioned by the President of the United States, the former provision securing competent officers, their appointments uninfluenced by politics, the latter increasing the dignity of such appointments.

Lieutenants should be promoted by seniority in each company, captains in each battalion, majors and lieutenant colonels in each regiment, promotions being made only after a satisfactory examination had been passed in each case. The period of enlistment should be for three years and only single men should be accepted as a general rule. Men should be enlisted to go anywhere, at a moment's notice, at the call of the Governor of the State in which the force is maintained, or of the President in time of war and for annual camp duty.

Provision should be made for the families of men while such men are in active service. Enlisted men should receive a fair money compensation for each drill and for camp duty, say twenty-five cents per hour for privates for evening drills and \$1.50 or \$1.75 a day for camp

duty; the non-commissioned officers to receive pay at an increased rate.

Two hours should be the required time for each drill, there being one drill a week for each company for a period of forty consecutive weeks, and in addition two weeks of annual encampment.

Field service should be of a practical nature embracing both offensive and defensive operations, rifle practice, and camp duties to the minutest detail, especially so as to enable these reserves to gain a practical knowledge of sanitary precautions against disease and a thorough knowledge of camp cooking. The force should be equipped as regulars in every particular and a thorough training in the use and care of such equipment should be given.

During the drill season there should be frequent battalion drills and transportation should be furnished to enable companies to attend such drills, when all of the companies comprising a battalion are not in the same town or city. All armories should be equipped with rifle ranges and sub-calibre rifle practice required under systematic instruction. Non-commissioned officers' schools should be held frequently.

HOWARD J. BLOOMER.

## GIFTS TO HIGGINSON AND McCALLA.

The organization of Veterans of Cuba at Cienfuegos has presented gifts to Admiral Higginson and to Captain McCalla, of which the nature and purpose are explained in a letter to Chaplain Roswell R. Hoes, U. S. N., of the Kearsarge, from G. Garcia Vieta, Colonel of the Cuban Army. We are indebted to Chaplain Hoes for the entire correspondence, which follows. Colonel Vieta, writing from Cienfuegos, Cuba, March 2, to Chaplain Hoes, says:

"My dear friend: In answer to your request I have the pleasure to inform you that the Veterans of the Cuban Army in Cienfuegos presented their little gift to Admiral Francis J. Higginson, U. S. Navy, to-day, as a testimonial of our love and veneration for him and the United States Navy, which in such a gallant way assisted us to achieve our liberty, and also as a souvenir of the visit of the North Atlantic Squadron at this port, and to Captain McCalla we presented an ornamental clock representing the infant Cuban Republic placed in a basket, with the torch of liberty in its hand, symbolizing prosperity, supported by two female figures representing courage and faith. As we informed Captain McCalla, his valor and heroic deeds have not only achieved for him an exalted place in his great Nation, but also in the hearts of every good Cuban, his generosity and justice have built him an everlasting shrine of gratitude. The explanation of the ornamental clock given to Captain McCalla is due to the inspiration of Medical Inspector J. C. Boyd, U. S. N."

The following is the letter of presentation to Admiral Higginson:

Cienfuegos, Cuba, March 2, 1902.  
Rear-Admiral F. J. Higginson, Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic Squadron of the U. S. N.

Honorable Sir: The Veterans of Cuba, represented by the Board of Directors of their Cienfuegos Post beg leave to offer you, as a token of the gratitude felt by them towards the United States Navy and as a souvenir of the visit with which the squadron under your able command has honored us, this modest gift, expressive of their desire that you and your valiant men may remain fresh in the memory of the love and respect entertained by all good Cubans for those, who by their efficient aid helped to achieve our liberty. Coupled with these expressions of sincere affection is our fervent wish that in the international relations of Cuba, those who were our brothers in the fight against Spain be a firm bulwark in the realization of our sacred aspirations for independence so dear to the grateful hearts of the sons of our land.

(Signed) G. Garcia Vieta, Col.; D. E. Rieve, Lieut. Col.; J. Nasario Rodriguez Feo, Lieut. Col.; R. Perez Morales, Lieut. Col.; Secretary; Higinio Esquerra Gral., President; J. M. Galodos, Lieut. Col.; Juan Caberera, Lieut. Col.

To this Admiral Higginson replied as follows:

Gentlemen: I cannot express to you the feeling and satisfaction which I feel upon the reception of these beautiful testimonials from the Veterans of Cienfuegos Post to me as a representative of the United States Navy, and in grateful recognition of the part played by our Navy in your War of Independence.

I assure you, gentlemen, that the people of the United States and the officers and men of the Navy entered upon your War of Independence with feelings of sincere sympathy for the cause, in which you were engaged. I feel the same to-day towards all Veterans of Cuba; men who sacrificed for their ideal, friends, families, and fortunes, braved social ostracism and struggled on for years with faint hopes of success, but who to-day are in the happy enjoyment of their liberty. Gentlemen, many people have struggled for liberty and have not achieved it. You, on the contrary, have the satisfaction of knowing that with the assistance of the United States you are on a fair road to that independence for which you suffered hunger and privations in the field.

It is a pleasure to meet the Veterans of Cienfuegos Post. The names of the men who went into that war and fought for the independence of Cuba will be embossed forever in the history of the Island.

In behalf of the Navy of the United States, I thank you for this testimonial and I assure you that we shall regard your future and the peace, happiness and prosperity of your Island with the greatest interest, and I shall take pleasure in bringing to the notice of my Government this courteous act of yours.

I am charmed to see in this delegation so many young men, and it is in the young men of a Nation that the greatest hopes always exist.

The following is the letter of presentation to Captain McColla:

Institution Veteranos, Consejo Local de la Independencia, Cienfuegos, Cuba, March 2, 1902.

I. V. C., L. D. L. I., Capt. B. H. McCalla, U. S. Kearnsage:

Sir: The Veterans of our war have conferred upon us, their Board of Directors in Cienfuegos, the honor of placing in your hands this gift, as testimony of the high admiration and deep affection felt by them toward you.

Our love and veneration go out to you for your exemplary sense of justice and your unbounded generosity, the two traits of character, which standing out in bold relief upon the background of heroism, will forever be the essentials of your figure in history. Your generosity and justice in time of war lent aid to our sick and wounded and in time of peace modestly disclaim the praise due them, in order to add to the recognition of our small merits. Your valor and your heroic deeds have not failed to achieve for you an exalted place with your great Nation, but in the hearts of every good Cuban, your generosity and justice have built you an everlasting shrine of gratitude.

(Signed) Higinio Esquerra, Gral., President; G. Garcia Vieta, Col.; J. Nasario Rodriguez Feo, Lieut. Col.; D. E. Rieve, Lieut. Col.; J. M. Galodos, Lieut. Col.; Juan Caberera, Lieut. Col.; R. Perez Morales, Lieut. Col. Secetary.

To this Captain McColla replied as follows:

Gentlemen: Veterans of Cienfuegos and of the Cuban Army—This is not the first time I have had the satisfaction of being near Cienfuegos, although it was not my good fortune upon three previous occasions to receive such hospitality, such flattering notice, and such honor. One cannot always have one's desires fulfilled, so that it is almost four years since I had the wish to see your city

more closely. If I have waited somewhat long to celebrate with you your freedom, your improved health, the perfect tranquillity of your beautiful Island, the tremendous advance made in education, and the disappearance of injustice, I hope, forever, it is with increased satisfaction that I now express my sincere congratulations in the presence of those with whom I was so happily associated during the late war, and for whom I have the sincerest respect and greatest admiration. And, with my congratulations, I offer you my profound and respectful sympathy in memory of the Patriots, men, women and children, who suffered and died by the hundreds of thousands that "Cuba Libre" might be a reality, and not a dream.

During the war with Spain, my services on the South Side of Cuba brought to my notice certain acts of heroism on the part of officers and men of the Cuban Army, which compare most favorably with similar deeds in the Armies of other countries. What extraordinary courage was required for Major Orizonte, Captain Ortiz, Lieutenant Alvarez, with Privates Larude and Rafael, (of the command of General Esquerro, about Cienfuegos), to put to sea in a rotten and leaky boat, hoping to be picked up by one of the blockading ships; but knowing that death was sure if captured by a Spanish gunboat, in the absence of the blockading vessels. What more heroic venture than that of those Cuban soldiers under your own well beloved citizen and accomplished physician, Colonel and Doctor Vieta, who embarked in a contrivance made with machetes alone, and who after a week's voyage, with death staring them in the face every moment, reached the friendly shelter of Jamaica with their six wounded companions, who were being carried to that island for surgical treatment.

What better evidence of courage and patriotism is there than that of Cuban soldiers dying on the field of battle, whose last words were "Viva Cuba Libre." And if the world desire evidence of their skill and activity as soldiers, I can point to no more conclusive fact anywhere, than that 7,000 Spanish troops in Guantanamo were cut off from all communication with Santiago and Havana by about 1,000 Cuban soldiers under General Perez, who had some assistance from our Navy. I mention these truths because it has been said that the Cuban soldiers would not fight; that those about Santiago stole clothing and provisions from our forces, that Cuban soldiers shot Spanish seamen flying from the burning ships of Cervera's squadron. All of these statements I believe to be untrue, many of them I know to be false. What man here to-day, or of any Nation who, starving and naked, would pass by food and clothing abandoned by the wayside? When it was certain death to be captured, or to be found sick or wounded, it is a wonder to me that there were any Cuban officers, or any Cuban soldiers. That the Cubans fought bravely is a fact with in my own knowledge. That they did not shoot Cervera's men, but that they did, on the contrary, share what little food they had with the hungry seamen from the Spanish Fleet, I know to be true.

In thanking you most sincerely for the beautiful remembrance of our past successful and fraternal co-operation, you will not, I know, misunderstand or misinterpret my motive if I also refer to that greatest American who was "First in Peace," as well as "First in War," and whose birthday we have so recently celebrated, by quoting one of the admonitions he gave to his countrymen in his "Farewell Address." It is: "Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. To mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and cherish them."

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions under this head are answered as soon as possible, but we can not promise any particular date for the publication of answers.

J. H. C.—Writes: was on the Machias and landed on an island on the day of the battle of Cardenas, Cuba, and helped to destroy a signal station there. But we did not go inside with the Wilmington and Winslow. Am I entitled to a medal? Answer—Yes.

SUBSCRIBER.—Prince Henry of Germany holds the rank of an Admiral in the German Navy.

E. S. JR., Asks: If a troop of Cavalry is drilling dismounted and the command (1) as skirmishes, (2) march, (3) the command (1) assemble, (2) march, is given, do they assemble at double or quick time? Answer—(1) Quick time. (2) Quick time, unless it is distinctly ordered that the movement be executed in double time.

READER—Asks: When there will be a vacancy in 3d N. Y. District for either Naval Academy or West Point? Answer—West Point, 1904; Annapolis, 1904.

U. S. M. A.—Asks: Does a discharged cadet from the U. S. Military Academy after being reappointed, take the mental examination for entrance to the U. S. M. A. in May? Answer—No.

H. H. D.—Asks: When the squadron of the 8th Cavalry now (or was) at Puerto Principe, Cuba, will be moved and to what point. Answer—The squadron of the 8th Cavalry has already started for Fort Riley, Kan.

R. W. G.—Asks: A soldier tried by S. C. M. approved the 20th of the month "to forfeit \$12;" he is discharged on Surgeon's certificate of disability the 23d of the same month—has the paymaster in cashing final authority to deduct the \$12 or only the four days' pay? Answer—Only for the time in service.

INQUIRER.—The largest steamship in the world to-day is the Celtic. She is 700 feet long, 75 feet in beam, 45 feet in depth, and has a tonnage of 20,880.

L. S. V.—In further answer to your question, we would say that one of the best books giving complete information as to the life at the U. S. Military Academy is the well written book of Gen. Charles King, entitled "Cadet Days," which is published by Messrs. Harper Brothers, Franklin Square, New York City. This book is a standard story of West Point life, describing it not only with fidelity, but with the delightful literary skill and narrative power for which General King has long been famous.

F. S.—As to the examination of enlisted men for commissions, see Army and Navy Journal of March 23, 1901, page 72, or a copy of G. O. 78, Nov. 26, 1901, H. Q. A., A. G. O. The subjects for examination and other information is fully explained therein.

CURIOS.—Make formal application to Adjutant General for change of age, making affidavit as to circumstances, and hand it to your company commander and ask him to forward it approved. Doubtless then the answer you refer to will be made.

J. C. S.—Asks: If a naval officer taking part in a land parade "mounted" wears boots or leggings or neither. Answer—There is no provision in Navy Regulations to cover above. The Navy is not allowed "mounted" officers by law, although the exigencies of the Service may require them to ride horseback.

EX-FIRST SERGEANT—Asks: The qualifications for appointment as 2d lieutenant in the Porto Rico Regiment or Philippine Scouts. Is there any age limit? Answer—No. Is there any other than a physical examination? Answer—No. Is a married man eligible? Answer—Yes. Are there any vacancies at present in the Philippine Scouts? Answer—No. To whom should an application be made for an appointment? Answer—To the Secretary of War.

J. G. S.—Asks: Whether the men serving in the U. S. Volunteers in the Philippine Islands are entitled to the two months' extra pay as allowed the Volunteers in '98? Answer—No.

R. E. S.—Asks: (1) How to get on to the Massachusetts State Nautical School-ship Enterprise. (2) Would a young man who enlisted as a landsman for training be sent to any of the training ships as given in the Army and Navy Journal. Answer—(1) Apply on board the Enterprise at Boston for examination. This vessel is not

a Navy training ship, but is used to train boys for the merchant marine. (2) Landsmen enlisted for the Navy are sent to training ships. Send to the Navy Department for circulars giving information as to the enlistment of landsmen in the Navy, inclosing stamped addressed envelope, and a copy will be sent you. If you are under 17 years of age, you can enlist as an apprentice in the Navy. You can also procure a circular governing enlistment as such from the Navy Department.

**READER**—Asks: Will electrician sergeants that have a certificate from the electrical school at Fort Monroe be required to take a course at the sub-marine defense, at Fort Totten? Answer—No. If the force in the Philippines should be reduced to 30,000 within the next eight months, what regiments would be brought home? Answer—See Army and Navy Journal of March 1.

**RETIRED**—Asks: (1) Is a retired soldier eligible for employment under Civil Service Act and if eligible, to what positions? (2) Must he obtain permission from War Department to take examination? (3) Are there exemptions from age limit, in case soldier served during Spanish American war. (4) How should a retired soldier proceed to obtain employment under Civil Service Act. Answer—(1) Yes; any position. (2) No. (3) No. (4) Make application to Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

**A. I. M.**—There are no vacancies in the list of lieutenants in the Philippine Scouts.

**TEXAS**—It is impossible to fix any date as to when the Texas will be placed in commission.

**C. W. G.**—The company was perfectly right in disregarding the wrong command, that is, knowing it to be wrong. Common sense must be used in such cases. An officer will frequently give a wrong command in military movements by accident, and the intelligent man will execute the proper movement, or stand fast, as the case requires.

**F. B. P.**—Lieut. Gen. J. M. Schofield, U. S. A., was made a Lieutenant General Feb. 5, 1886, and was retired in September of the same year.

**W. O. D.**—The list of officers of the Army who held the title of "General" from 1789 to date were: U. S. Grant, W. T. Sherman, and P. H. Sheridan. The longest vessel in the world is the Oceanic which measures 705 feet 6 inches. The Celtic is the second largest, with 700 feet to her credit. She has 7 feet more beam, however, than the Oceanic, and a tonnage of 20,880 against 17,274 tons for the Oceanic. The Great Eastern measured 691 feet, and her tonnage was 18,915. Her beam, 82 feet 8 inches, has not yet been equalled. The nearest vessel to it is the Celtic with a beam of 76 feet.

**W. A. W. A.**—The name of Lieut. L. T. Waldron, does not appear in the latest list of officers of the Army, which is dated Feb. 20, 1902.

**M. A. P.**—There seems to be little chance for you to effect the transfer you desire, and you will have to stay where you are assigned, unless you personally know of some enlisted man in the Infantry desiring to be transferred to the Artillery.

**C. E. B.**—Unless physically unable to continue in the Philippines, the officer you mention will remain with his regiment until it is ordered home.

**W. M.**—The 19th U. S. Inf. will probably return from the Philippines in the Fall of 1902.

**CAVALRY**—The ratio of losses in horses in action is estimated to be 112 horses to 110 men. Then there are the heavy losses from hardship and starvation, which have been particularly severe in South Africa.

**W. D. E.**—It is not certain what uniforms were worn by the soldiers of the Revolution. It is supposed that most of them wore blue and buff, the dress of the Whig party in England, the Tories wearing scarlet. Washington's fine figure showed to great advantage in his dress of blue and buff.

**J. H. H.**—Writes: "I enlisted in the Colorado Vol. at Cripple Creek, Colo., and was discharged from them at Manila, P. I., re-enlisting into the Regular Army at Manila, receiving all travel pay and allowances to Cripple Creek. Am I entitled under these conditions to transportation to Cripple Creek, or Manila, upon the expiration of my service in the Regulars? Answer—To Cripple Creek.

**W. O. P.**—Asks: If a young man secures an appointment to one of the Government Academies, and passes his examinations for the entrance of the Academy, will the fact that he has to wear glasses debar him from entrance? Answer—No, if your eyesight is O. K., with aid of glasses.

**J. E. S.**—It would seem from your brief statement that you are entitled to the extra pay. Make application for same to Paymaster General, War Dept., who will submit your claim to Auditor or Comptroller.

**J. T. J.**—Plane geometry is used in the general meaning of the term. In examining Second Lieutenant from civil life, no examination is given in descriptive geometry. The examination is fair in every sense of the word. It does not count much if the applicant has had no previous Military training. The examinations are held at various other places besides Leavenworth; at New York, Ft. Monroe, San Francisco and elsewhere.

**W. G. K.**—The findings of the higher court clear the record of the accused.

**CONSTANT READER**—Writes: G. O. 5, Jan. 18th, H. Q. A. A. G. O., states that enlisted men, exclusive of non-commissioned officers, who have six months or less

to serve and who have not expressed their intention to re-enlist, will be transferred to regiments not designated in this order. Please state in your valuable paper what disposition is to be made of short term non-commissioned officers. Will they have to go with their companies regardless of the expiration of their enlistment? Or will non-commissioned officers be left back on detached service, awaiting discharge, without reduction? Answer—The rule is to leave them behind on detached service, or other duty, until the expiration of enlistment. However, this rule is not always followed.

**J. R.**—Asks when there will be a vacancy in the Second and Third Congressional districts of New York, for West Point. Answer—2d District, 1902; 3d District, 1903.

**J. A. P.**—Writes: I see by your issue of Feb. 15th in Secretary Root's bill before the Senate, Sec. 17, "pertains for one year duty of Vol. Surgeons in the P. I." Does this mean that a Surgeon of Vol. appointed to serve two years or until Feb., 1900, will now serve until Feb., 1904? Answer—Yes, if his services are thought necessary for the good of the service.

**NATIONAL GUARD**—Asks: (1) How can a civilian get a commission in the Porto Rico Regt. (2) Do you have to speak the Spanish language. (3) What is the studies outside of tactics in examinations. (4) Will the Marine Corps be increased when the new ships for the Navy are ready, and will officers be taken from the ranks? Answer—(1) Make application to Secretary of War. (2) No. (3) There are none. (4) Impossible to state what Congress may do.

**J. F. O'B.**—Adrian E. Breen, Private, Co. C, 21st Inf., muster roll dated, Dec. 31, 1902, latest, at Tiaon, Province of Tayabas, P. I., shows him present for duty with his Company.

**N. B. C.**—Norris M. Coffman, Corp., Co. D, 2d Inf., muster roll dated Dec. 31, 1902, latest, at Ft. Thomas, Ky., shows him present for duty with his Company.

**E. D.**—Fred W. Carter, Sergt., Troop F, 13th Cav., muster roll dated, Dec. 31, 1902, at Ft. Keogh, Montana, latest, shows him present for duty with his Troop.

**J. B.**—Asks: If a petty officer of the Navy that served all through the Civil War, and got retired under the retiring law for enlisted men of the Navy, can be retired to the next highest grade? Answer—No.

**H. H. H.**—Albert E. Harrison, Private, Troop I, 6th Cav., term of enlistment expired Jan. 23, 1902. Muster roll, dated Dec. 31, 1902, latest, at Bay Laguna, P. I., shows him absent with the remark "Absent sick at Binan, Laguna, P. I., since Dec. 30, 1901." No record yet received of soldier's discharge.

**MRS. G. B.**—William D. Bryant, Private Hospital Corps, U. S. A., was transferred to Hospital Corps from Co. K, 19th Inf. Muster roll for Sept. and Oct., 1901, of a detachment of the Hospital Corps stationed at U. S. General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., shows him "Deserted at this Hospital, Sept. 2, 1901."

**C. O. S.**—In further answer to your question regarding Field Officers, it is generally understood that all officers of the U. S. Army, whether line or staff, holding rank as Major, Lieutenant Colonel or Colonel, are Field Officers.

**B. S.**—The enlisted man you refer to can purchase his discharge after the end of the first year's service for \$120. Application must be made to the War Department, and must be accompanied by a certificate from the man's C. O., that he is not in arrears.

**MOTHER**—As far as is known at the Navy Dept., R. G. Davidson, is in perfect health; no report to the contrary having been received. He is still on the Kearnsage. No one was injured by the explosion of the gun.

**J. F. H.**—Herber is, as far as known at the Navy Department, still on the Asiatic Station. His time of enlistment expired Feb. 9, 1902. The returns for Feb., from Asiatic Station, not yet received.

**P. G. M.**—Writes: I notice in the reorganized bill sent to Chairman Hull, the following: "Provision is made for the promotion of non-commissioned officers to the grade of Second Lieutenant by a system of examinations." Kindly inform me whether age is considered still? Answer—Yes. I have a brother who is a non-commissioned officer, but he is 37 years old. Could he take the examination for Second Lieutenant? Answer—No.

**SUBSCRIBER**—Writes: An officer on recruiting duty is relieved and travels with two enlisted men, in rejoining his regiment. The date of the order directing travel being Sept. 27, 1899. His mileage accounts for this journey are promptly paid on Jan. 15, 1901. The amount of this account is stopped against his pay, for the reason that he "was traveling with troops." Were two enlisted men "troops" in this sense under the Army Regulations and Comptroller's decisions in force at the time the journey was made, and if so could the decision of the Comptroller at a later date affect this particular case? Answer—The two men would probably be regarded as "troops," but there seems to be some doubt in the matter. We would advise that the case be officially brought to the attention of Comptroller.

**A. C. D.**—The "Special list," is the one which receives the first consideration of the President. There are many vacancies under Act, Feb. 2, 1901. You stand as good a chance as any one.

**G. S. M.**—Asks the number of vacancies that exist and that will likely be filled from enlisted men, who will be examined at the next examination. Also about when the examination will take place in this department. Answer, The examinations will probably take place in June next.

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### BORN.

**CASTLE.**—At Dennison, Ohio, March 4, 1902, to the wife of Lieut. W. A. Castle, 16th Inf., stationed at Aparsi, Capiz, P. I., a daughter.

**MACARTHUR.**—At Aberdeen, South Dakota, March 10, 1902, a daughter to the wife of Capt. John C. MacArthur, 23d U. S. Inf.

**RIVERS.**—At West Point, N. Y., March 2, 1902, to Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Rivers, a son, William Cannon.

### MARRIED.

**DUNN-WORTH.**—At Bath, Me., March 5, 1902, Lieut. Edward H. Dunn, U. S. N., to Miss Maude C. Worth.

### DIED.

**BURBANK.**—In Medford, Mass., March 7, Abby L. Sise, widow of the late Medical Inspector Charles H. Burbank, U. S. N.

**ESTEY.**—At Brattleboro, Vt., March 7, 1902, General Julius C. Estey.

**KERWIN.**—At his home 316 W. 88th street, New York, March 12, 1902, Andrew J. Kerwin, Sr., father of Capt. Arthur R. Kerwin, 13th Inf., and of the wife of Capt. Paul B. Malone, 27th Inf.

**LINDSLEY.**—William St. John Lindsley, at Walton, N. Y., March 8, 1902, in the 68th year of his age. Father of Capt. Elmer Lindsley, 1st Cav., U. S. A.

**LIPPITT.**—At his residence in Charlestown, W. Va., on March 11, 1902, Dr. William Fontaine Lippitt, father of Capt. W. F. Lippitt, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.

**MICKLEY.**—At Hokendauqua, Pa., March 8, 1902, Lieut. Comdr. Joseph P. Mickley, U. S. N., retired.

**MORGAN.**—At Poughkeepsie, Feb. 19, Louise Morgan, mother of Lieut. Gad Morgan of the 15th Inf.

**PAXTON.**—At Lexington, Ky., March 3, 1902, James Hayes Paxton, father of Capt. Robert G. Paxton, 10th Cav.

**SCHUYLER.**—At Ithaca, N. Y., on Saturday, March 8, 1902, Mary Miller Gardner, wife of Major W. S. Schuyler, U. S. A.

**SMITH.**—At Washington, D. C., March 6, 1902, Mr. Charles Smith, a cleric in the A. G. O. for 36 years, and father of the late Lieut. James Smith, 8th Inf.

**SMITH.**—At Sayville, Long Island, N. Y., March 1, 1902, Capt. Jacob Smith, father of Mrs. George R. Brush, widow of Medical Inspector George R. Brush, U. S. N.

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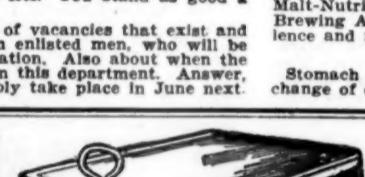
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WASHINGTON, D. C.

## FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The proposed number of men of active service ratings for the British Navy for next year is 122,500, an increase of 3,875 over the number voted for the present year.

One of the items in the "appropriation account" of the British Navy for 1900-1 is for \$139,400, to cover losses due to faults in design under which large quantities of ammunition became dangerous and useless.

Dispatches from Pretoria state that two British troopers convicted of killing a Boer after he had surrendered, were shot last week. These are the first British soldiers to be executed in South Africa for misconduct since the war began.

Three torpedoboat destroyers recently built at Havre for Russia, the Sterliad, Ossiotor, and Forel, have left Brest on their way to the Far East. They are four-funnelled boats painted white, and have a bridge from end to end, forming a sort of spar-deck.

Returns from the British concentration camps in the Transvaal for the week ending Feb. 21, show that during that period there were only 55 deaths among the more than 60,000 Boers of both sexes and all ages there detained. This mortality rate compares favorably with that of the healthiest towns in England.

At last the levelling of the fortification of Paris, between the Seine at Auteuil and Saint Denis, which has been talked of so long, seems to be on the point of realization. By sweeping away this barrier the city of Paris will be increased by the addition to its area of the Bois de Boulogne, and all the various suburban districts existing between the present city walls and the Seine.

Among the statements in a British Parliamentary paper issued on March 3 relative to reports from the Remount Department of the Army in South Africa is one to the effect that the American mules bought for work in the Transvaal campaign were "the best received from any source, magnificent workers, and kept in condition under the most diverse conditions." The report adds that American horses varied greatly, but that the masonry were excellent.

It is semi-officially announced that the period of service in the French Army will shortly be reduced to two years, the Military Committee of the Senate having reported that the change can be made without detriment to the service. According to a statement, recently issued by the French War Office, the French Army now has 28,400 officers and 492,059 men, as compared with the 32,386 officers and 569,690 of the German Army.

Writing of "Martial Law" in the British Army and Navy Gazette, Col. Sir Howard Vincent calls attention to the point noted in our article on the subject some time ago—that many people think the adjective "martial" is used as signifying "military," and that, this is not the case, for military law applies to the code regulating soldiers and military conduct in camp and quarters, on the march, and in the field. "Martial law" is rather a corruption of the expression, "marshal law," or the administration of preventive and corrective law by the marshals appointed for the purpose in times of war, revolution, rebellion, or public danger.

There has been recently mounted in the Admiralty Building in London a lost British gun, which has an interesting history. The gun, which is a bronze 12-pounder, was found last year in Pekin by the Germans, and on it being ascertained that it was a British piece of ordnance was handed over to Admiral Seymour. On looking up the history of the gun Admiral Seymour discovered that it was the self-same gun which he himself had lost from a gunboat on the Canton River in the China war of 1857-62. The Chinese had dredged it from the river and taken it to Pekin, where the Germans found it. Admiral Seymour brought the 12-pounder home and restored it to its original owners—the Admiralty.

Presenting what it regards as unfounded charges of inefficiency against the conduct of the British War Office, the Army and Navy Gazette of London says: "We have before us an official statement which shows that the total number of troops which have taken the field in South Africa since the commencement of the present war is no less than 388,749 officers and men. Who would have believed three years ago that the War Office was capable even of obtaining such a number of fighting men? And certainly no one would have dreamed of the possibility of this Department transporting them to South Africa and maintaining them there for all this time. Still this has been done by the effete old War Office."

Under new regulations recently adopted, the engineer and pioneer corps of the German Army, which up till now have been very closely connected, are in future to be quite distinct from one another. The pioneer officers will have nothing whatever to do with the service con-

nected with the building of fortifications. Their duties will bring them in charge of the troops as such, and they will receive their special training at the Artillery and Pioneer College at Charlottenburg. Beyond this they will have the same opportunities of acquiring the higher and strictly military training as officers in other branches of the Army. They may, for instance, be ordered to attend the military academy and become officers of the general staff, or lead an army in the field. The duties of the engineer officers, on the other hand, will become more strictly technical, and they will be freed as much as possible from mere military service.

## CONDITIONS IN SAMOA.

The Navy Department has received from Capt. B. F. Tilley, U. S. N., a long and interesting report, giving an account of expenditures of funds at Tutuila, in connection with the government of that place, in which he says: "My instructions were to establish a government for Tutuila, adopting a simple, straightforward policy, and treating the natives in a courteous and conciliatory manner. I found it necessary to visit all of the villages and to confer with all of the leading chiefs, both in Tutuila and in Manua. There are in all about sixty villages in Tutuila and Manua, many of them in situations very difficult of access on account of the surf at the entrances to their harbors and the high mountain barriers inland. The natives are only half civilized, but, from native custom are very formal and courteous and ceremonious in the intercourse with each other, and are especially so in their intercourse with foreign officials."

Captain Tilley says that in order to impress the ignorant and half savage natives with the dignity of his position, he was usually accompanied by an interpreter and six attendants, who acted as porters and boatmen when required.

When practicable, the surgeon of the Abarenda accompanied Captain Tilley on his visits and treated the sick. The report continues: "The natives responded eagerly to my efforts in their behalf and became much interested in the improvement of their country. They treated me with the greatest courtesy and consideration. The 'guest house' was given up entirely to my use during my visit, and contributions of native food and kava were constantly being brought to me. The gift of the kava signified obedience and allegiance on the part of the giver." The report gives an excellent idea of the manners and customs of the Samoan people.

## AN ODD SUBMARINE.

Mr. Thomas J. Moriarty, of Newport, R. I., has invented a one-man submarine boat—a vessel so small and so designed that it may be propelled, guided, submerged and controlled by one person only. The boat is eleven feet in length, three feet deep and five feet wide amidships. It is cigar-shaped, and is provided with a conning tower, about the size of a bucket. The operator rests in an inclined position on a padded frame. This position gives free play to his legs in operating the pedals connected with the propeller shaft and enables him to keep his head in the conning tower, through whose glass front he can observe the course and objects about him. Two handles also connected with the propeller shaft are within reach of his hands. In addition to foot and hand power there is a little engine also connected with the propeller shaft, which is utilized for moving the boat while on the surface and also in filling the air tank. A submersion tank permits the boat to be submerged until the base of the conning tower is level with the surface of the water. A torpedo, suspended in a casing beneath the boat, serves as a keel. When this has been discharged, a collapsible keel is let down from a recess in the bottom of the boat. A stern rudder, controlled by a lever before the operator, steers the boat to either side.

Four movable fins enable the boat to plunge beneath the surface when in motion. The torpedo when released has a motive power of its own which is intended to send it forward to its striking point, while the operator hastily escapes in his boat, applying the combined power of arms, legs and engine to his propulsion. Should anything go wrong in spite of the many ingenious devices for his safety, the operator wears an inflated jacket, and the touch of a spring throws open a hatch, permitting him to shoot to the surface like a cork, abandoning his boat. Yet a design of the operator at work in his boat shows a rather unhappy expression on his countenance, and we do not altogether envy him his job.

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A prospectus of this boat states that its inventor has had "many years" experience in the service or the Government at the Torpedo Station in Newport, where he was employed in the repair and adjustment of the Whitehead and Howell torpedoes, and in the perfection of inventions connected with explosives and the mechanisms for making them and discharging them. He invented the torpedo locator which indicates the position of a torpedo which has sunk in the water and been lost; and also a depth and rolling register which automatically records on a roll of paper all the movements of a torpedo while moving beneath the surface. Both have been accepted by the Government. Mr. Moriarty is now manager of the Newport Manufacturing Company engaged in making these instruments and other supplies for the naval service. While at the Torpedo Station he was regarded by naval officers of high standing as one of the ablest mechanics in the Government employ, and this fact in conjunction with the exceedingly meritorious features of the torpedo boat has commanded his invention very highly to naval officers, who are conversant with the peculiarities of torpedo practice and the difficulties of submarine operations."

The idea of a one-man operated submarine is of course as old as the history of submarines, but the present boat appears to be very ingenious in its construction, and granting that the attached vessel did not discover its approach and move off, might be effective in attack.

## BOER DISCIPLINE.

Describing Boer methods a war correspondent, writing in the London Navy and Army Illustrated, says: "Discipline was maintained in a rough and ready fashion. An outpost caught asleep on his post was turned on to sweep out the horse lines. The punishment lay not so much in the labor of the fatigue as in the degradation of being set to do employment usually reserved for Kaffirs. Most of the punishments, however, were restricted to money fines. That, if a man fired his rifle within a certain radius of the camp without sufficient reason, he was liable to be fined 5 pounds. Waste of ammunition was prevented by a high rate of fine. Every burgher short of his allotted number of rounds was fined 1 pound per cartridge. This story is told of a burgher, who had fired off his rifle at a buck, riding twenty miles in the night to fetch a single cartridge from his home, rather than pay the fine for shortage at the corporal's morning inspection."

"But the longer punishment which will strike the British reader as the most incongruous, is that provided for drunken, mutinous, and unsoldierlike conduct. A burgher cited for these crimes was taken by his comrades and tossed in a raw ox-hide, much in the same way as we have all seen schoolboys tossed in a blanket in our younger days."

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 District of Porto Rico.—Lieut. Col. J. A. Buchanan, U. S. A. Headquarters San Juan, P. R.  
 Department of the Lakes.—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.; Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A.  
 Division of the Philippines.—Headquarters, Manila, Major Gen. A. R. Chaffee.

The Division of the Philippines is divided into two departments as follows:

Dept. of North Philippines—Major Gen. Loyd Wheaton, U. S. A. Address Manila.

Dept. of South Philippines—Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. A. Address Cebu, Island of Cebu, P. I.

Department of Cuba—Headquarters, Havana. Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A.

Department of California—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.; Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, U. S. A.

Department of the Columbia—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks. Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall, U. S. A.

Department of the Colorado—Headquarters, Denver, Colo. Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U. S. A.

Department of the Missouri—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. J. C. Bates, U. S. A.

Department of Dakota—Headquarters, St. Paul, Mich. Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A.

Department of Texas—Headquarters, San Antonio. Col. W. C. Forbush, 12th Cav.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P. I.

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2d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops F and G, Fort Myer, Va.; E and H, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; A, B, C and D, Montanas, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Pasa Caballeros, Cuba.

3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

4th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kan.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, address Manila, P. I.; F, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; E and G, Fort Apache, Ariz.; H, Fort Duchesne, Utah. Troops E, F, G and H, ordered to the Philippines.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment, Havana, Cuba.

8th Cav.—Headquarters and A and D, Fort Reno, Okla. Ty.; C and D, Fort Sill, Okla. Ty.; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kan.; E, F, and H, Santiago, Cuba; G, Guantamano, Cuba.

9th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, C, L and M, Manzanillo, Cuba; B, D, I and K, Holguin, Cuba; Cos. E, F, G and H, Manila.

11th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

12th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops H, I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; E and G, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; A, B, C and F, Fort Clark, Tex.; D, Fort Bliss, Tex.

13th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops I, K, L and M, Fort Meade, S. D.; A, C, G and H, Fort Assinboine, Mont.; B and D, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Fort Keogh, Mont.

14th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; A, Fort Russell, Wyo., (temporarily); B and D, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; C, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., (temporarily); E and H, Fort Logan, Colo.; F and G, Fort Wingate, N. Mex.

15th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila.

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9th Bat., Fort Sheridan, Ill.; 10th Bat., Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; 11th Bat., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 12th, Fort Douglas, Utah; 13th, Fort Russell, Wyo.; 14th and 15th Bats., in Philippines, address Manila, P. I.; 16th

Bat., Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; 17th, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; 18th, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 19th, Fort Riley, Kan.; 20th, Fort Robinson, Neb.; 21st, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; 22d Bat., Fort Douglas, Utah; 23d, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; 24th, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; 25th, in Philippines, address Manila, P. I.; 26th, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; 27th, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; 28th, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; 29th, Fort Sill, Okla. Ty.; 30th, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.

## Coast Artillery.

1st Co., Fort Tampa, Port Tampa, Fla.; 2d Co., Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 3d Co., Sullivans Island, S. C.; 4th Co., Jackson Barracks, La.; 5th Co., Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; 6th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 7th Co., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 8th Co., Fort Morgan, Ala.; 9th Co., Fort Pickens, Fla.; 10th Co., Sullivans Island, S. C.

11th Co., Key West Barracks, Fla.; 12th Co., Fort Clark, Tex.; 13th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 14th Co., Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; 15th Co., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 16th Co., Fort Fremont, S. C.

17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th Cos., Havana, Cuba.

25th Co., Manila; 26th Co., Fort Flagler, Puget Sound, Washington; 27th Co., Manila, P. I.; 28th Co., and 29th Co., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 30th Co., San Diego, Barracks, Cal.; 31st Co., Manila; 32d Co., Fort Lawton, Wash.; 33d Co., Fort Canby, Wash.; 34th Co., Fort Stevens, Ore.; 35th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 36th Co., Manila; 37th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 38th Co., Fort Caswell, N. C.; 39th Co., Fort McHenry, Md.; 40th Co., Fort Howard, Baltimore, Md.

41st Co., Fort Terry, N. Y.; 44th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 45th Co., Fort DuPont, Del.; 46th Co., Fort Strong, Mass.; 47th Co., Fort Hunt, Va.; 48th Co., Fort Hancock, N. J.; 49th Co., Fort Columbus, Governors Island, N. Y.; 50th Co., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 51st Co., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 52d Co., Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 53d Co., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 54th Co., Fort Totten, N. Y.; 55th Co., Fort Hancock, N. Y.; 56th Co., San Juan, P. R.; 57th Co., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 58th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 59th Co., San Juan, P. R.; 60th, Presidio, Cal.; 61st, Fort Baker, Cal.; 62d Co., Fort Mason, Cal.; 63d and 64th Cos., Alcatraz Island, Cal.; 65th, Fort McDowell, Cal.; 66th and 67th, Camp McKinley, Honolulu, H. I.; 68th, Fort Baker, Cal.; 69th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 70th and 71st, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 72d Co., Fort Greble, R. I.; 73d, Fort Monroe, Va.; 74th, Fort Williams, Me.; 75th, Fort Preble, Me.; 76th Co., Fort Banks, Mass.; 77th Co., Fort Warren, Mass.; 78th and 79th Cos., Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; 80th Co., Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; 81st Co., Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 82d Co., Fort Totten, N. Y.; 83d, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 84th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 85th and 86th, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 87th, Fort Totten, N. Y.; 88th, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 89th, Fort Banks, Mass.; 90th, Fort McHenry, Md.; 91st, Jackson Barracks, La.; 92d, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 93d, Fort Stevens, Ore.; 94th, Fort Flagler, Wash.; 95th, Fort Hancock, N. J.; 96th, Fort Warren, Boston, Mass.; 97th, Fort Adams, R. I.; 98th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 99th, Fort Morgan, Ala.; 100th, Fort Terry, N. Y.; 101st, Fort Totten, N. Y.; 102d, Fort Caswell, N. C.; 103d, Fort Howard, Md.; 104th, Fort Washington, Md.; 105th, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; 106th, Fort Lawton, Wash.

107th, Fort Preble, Me.; 108th, Fort Williams, Me.; 109th, Fort Greble, R. I.; 110th, Fort Adams, R. I.; 111th, Fort Dade, Fla.; 112th, Fort DuPont, Del.; 113th, Fort McHenry, Md.; 114th, Fort Totten, N. Y.; 115th, San Diego, Cal.; 116th, Fort Screen, Ga.; 117th Co., Sullivans Island, S. C.; 118th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 119th, Fort Delaware, Del.; 120th Co., Fort Strong, Mass.; 121st Co., Key West Barracks, Fla.; 122d Co., Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 123d Co., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 124th Co., Fort Constitution, N. H.; 125th Co., Fort Clark, Tex.; 126th Co., Fort Canby, Wash.

## INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.

2d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila; A, B, C and D, Fort Thomas, Ky., ordered to the Philippines.

3d Inf.—Ordered from Manila to United States. Address mail to San Francisco, Cal.

4th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E and F, Fort Clark, Tex.; G, Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.; H, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

5th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.

6th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.

7th Inf.—Headquarters and F and L, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; A, Fort Davis, Aizaca; B and K, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; I, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; G, Fort Liscum, Alaska; E, Fort Egbert, Alaska; Cos. C, D, H and M, address Manila. Headquarters and Cos. A, B, E, F, G, I, K and L, ordered to Philippines.

8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, I, K and L, Manila, P. I.; C, Fort Missoula, Mont.; B, Fort Yates, N. D.; A and D, Fort Harrison, Mont. Cos. A, B, C and D, ordered to Philippines.

9th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment in Philippines, except Co. B, which is in Pekin, and should be addressed China via San Francisco, Cal. Ordered to the

United States and will take station in Dept. of Dakota. Address mail for the present San Francisco, Cal. 10th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Crook, Neb.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, in Philippines, address Manila; Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G and H, ordered to Philippines.

11th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Manila; E and G, Mayaguez, P. R.; F and H, Ponce, P. R. Cos. E, F, G and H, ordered to Philippines, and will sail from Porto Rico April 8, for Newport News, Va., en route to San Francisco, Cal.

12th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.

13th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.

14th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; I and L, Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; K and M, Fort Niagara, N. Y.; A, Fort Brady, Mich.; B, C and D, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.

15th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

16th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.

17th Inf.—Ordered to return from Manila to United States, and will be assigned station in the Dept. of Columbia. Address for the present San Francisco, Cal.

18th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Russell, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Bliss, Tex.; I, Fort Douglas, Utah.

19th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.

20th Inf.—En route from Manila to the United States, and will be assigned to station in the Dept. of the Lakes. Address for the present San Francisco, Cal.

21st Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.

22d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; Cos. A and D, Fort Robinson, Neb.; B, Fort Niobrara, Neb., and C, Fort Logan, H. Roots, Ark.

23d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; G and H, Madison Barracks, N. Y.; I, K, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.

24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and M, address Manila, P. I.; L, Skagway, Alaska, ordered to Philippines.

25th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

26th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

27th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

28th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

29th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, S, San Juan; E, F and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey; G, Albonito, P. R.

## STEAMSHIP SAILINGS IN THE PACIFIC.

From San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, and Hong Kong, steamers of the Pacific Mail, Occidental and Oriental, and Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamship companies, sail as follows: Coptic, March 13; American Maru, March 24; Peking, March 29; Gaelic, April 8; Hongkong Maru, April 10; China, April 23; Doric, May 1; Nippon Maru, May 9; Peru, May 17; Coptic, May 27.

The time of passage from San Francisco to Hong Kong is from 28 to 30 days. The stay of steamers at intermediate ports of call is about as follows: Yokohama, 24 hours; Hiogo (Kobe) and Nagasaki, 12 hours; Honolulu and Shanghai 12 to 24 hours.

Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. sail from San Francisco, Cal., as follows: Ventura, March 20. Sierra, April 10, and Sonoma May 1, bound for Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney.

From Vancouver, B. C., steamers of the Canadian Pacific R. R. & S. S. Co., sail as follows: For Yokohama and Hongkong: Empress of India, March 24; Empress of Japan, April 14. For Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney: Aorangi, April 4.

From Tacoma for Yokohama and Hong Kong steamers of the N. P. R. R. & S. S. Co., leave as follows: Glenogle, March 13; Duke of Fife, April 3; Victoria, April 17; Tacoma, April 19.

Capt. Percy M. Scott, of the British Cruiser Terrible, delivered a lecture before the United Service Institute in Hong Kong a few days ago in the course of which he keenly deplored the bad gunnery of the British China squadron, the records of which, he added, were anything but nice reading. He held that the inefficiency shown by the squadron in this respect was due to lack of application to the study and practice of gunnery, but expressed the hope that the record, "like other nasty things," might act as a tonic in bringing about better conditions.

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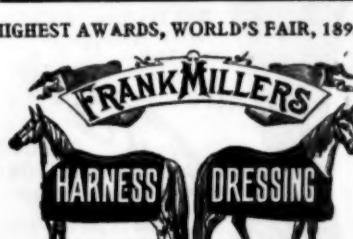
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## BADGERING GENERAL HUGHES.

An illustration of the ignorance of many civilians concerning the fine proprieties which govern military men in their expressions about one another occurred during the testimony of Brig. Gen. Robert P. Hughes, U. S. A., before the Senate Committee on the Philippines on March 5. General Hughes had just said that the Filipino forces would have been of but little assistance if it had been necessary to capture Manila from the Spaniards by assault.

"The capture of that city was by pre-arrangement between General Merritt and Admiral Dewey, and the Spanish commander, was it not?" Mr. Patterson asked.

"I know nothing about that," responded General Hughes.

Senator Patterson, after reading from the report of General Otis, in which he had stated that with the Navy on one side and the insurgents on the other, the Spaniards had been bottled up in Manila, remarked that this statement did not coincide with that of General Hughes.

"Why not?" sharply asked the General.

Senator Beveridge objected to this line of testimony, and Senator Lodge, addressing Senator Patterson with some degree of irritability, said:

"You must not ask General Hughes to criticize his superior officer, his reports, or anything else."

"General Otis is strong enough to stand criticism," said General Hughes.

Mr. Patterson disclaimed that he was criticizing General Otis, to which General Hughes retorted: "Then you are trying to criticize me."

"I am only trying to reconcile the differences between you and General Otis," answered Senator Patterson.

"If there are any differences between General Otis and myself, and you will point them out, I will try to set them right," replied General Hughes with some warmth.

## PRESENTATION OF LOVING CUPS.

A very pleasant occurrence at the Army and Navy Club, New York, on Saturday evening, March 8th, was the presentation of a loving cup to Commodore Charles H. Loring, U. S. N., the able and efficient chairman of the house committee, and one to Lieut. Charles H. Brantingham, late U. S. Navy, the capable and popular treasurer of the club.

The cup to Commodore Loring was inscribed as follows:

"Presented to Commodore Charles Harding Loring, U. S. N., by his fellow members of the Army and Navy Club, of the City of New York, in recognition of his long and faithful service as an officer of the club, and as a token of their affectionate regard and esteem. March, 1902."

The cup for Lieut. Brantingham bore a similar inscription.

The president of the club, Gen. J. Fred Pierson, made

the presentations. His remarks were well timed and in his happiest vein. The replies of the recipients showed that each of them duly appreciated the handsome gift and that they were deeply touched by this "sterling" evidence of the esteem and affection in which they were held by their fellow members. Both cups were then filled with the sparkling wine and passed around, each member drinking to the health and prosperity of their owners. A delicious supper was served in the card room, to which all did ample justice, as well as to the flowing bowl of the justly celebrated Army and Navy Club punch.

The night was a very tempestuous one, but a large number of members were present, among them Gen. J. Fred Pierson, Gen. William D. Whipple, Gen. G. H. McGibbin, Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, Col. Edward R. Warner, Col. Francis S. Dodge, U. S. A.; Col. George H. North, Col. Robert Watts, Col. Charles H. Swift, Col. H. D. Hull, Capt. Charles S. Cox, Paymaster George DeForest Bartow, Lieut.-Col. Gilford Hurry, Major James B. Horner, Major Charles Curie, P. Asst. Engineer J. C. Kafer, U. S. N.; P. Asst. Engineer Orleans Longacre, Major Ivan Taft, Capt. L. F. Emilio, Capt. N. Appleton and Lieut. John N. Golding.

The red and green side lights of the old Kearsarge shone brightly on either side of the entrance to the house tending much to brighten up the gloomy aspect of the street. The members set great store by these lights and they are always in use on the occasion of any function of the club. The inspiration which led to the presentation of the loving cups was a happy one and the pleasant event of Saturday evening will long be remembered by those who had the good fortune to be present on the interesting occasion.

## A SALT SEA YARN.

The officers of Rear-Admiral Evans' squadron, which assembled off Tompkinsville to receive Prince Henry, of Prussia, according to the New York Sun, are telling the following story with great glee. When the Prince and his party went to Governor's Island to return official calls, they were accompanied by Rear-Admiral Evans and the Admiral's two aides, Lieut. F. L. Chapin and Ensign Franck T. Evans, the Admiral's son. Among Army officers encountered at General Brooke's house were Col. Michael V. Sheridan, Adjutant-General of the Department of the East, and Capt. James T. Dean, one of General Brooke's aides. According to the story, Colonel Sheridan, in making himself agreeable to the visitors, sauntered up to young Evans and engaged him in conversation. Finally the colonel said:

"It is wonderful, sir, how you Germans master the English language. Do you know that you haven't a trace of German accent? To me it's wonderful. Any one would suppose that you were an American."

Ensign Evans inherits some of his father's directness

of speech. When he became assured that Colonel Sheridan was not joking he bridled up a bit and said:

"Why the devil shouldn't I be taken for an American? I happen to have been here a few years before I went to the Naval Academy. I was there four years and I've been kicking around pretty much ever since."

Colonel Sheridan looked at the young man a moment and then quietly said:

"I don't think I quite understood your name. May I ask what it is?"

When he found who the young ensign was the Navy men say he looked away off toward the parade ground for a moment, and then remarked:

"Young man, tell your father to come up and see me and we'll settle this as one should be settled which is on me. You're too young to accept my apologies, liquefied as they should be."

Nothing more would have been thought of Colonel Sheridan's little break had not Lieutenant Chapin told of his experience at the island when he got back to the Illinois. He ran up against Captain Dean, so the story goes, and was promptly mistaken for a member of the Prince's suite.

When Ensign Evans heard about Lieutenant Chapin he told his story, and now, says the Sun, "the officers of the special squadron hold that the War Department ought to buy a batch of plates showing pictures of United States Naval Officers in full uniform, so that officers of the Army may hang them in their rooms to look at until they have at least a bowing acquaintance with the official toggery of the other branch of the service."

The March number of the Patriotic Review contains a full page portrait of the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, and among articles of interest one on Mary Ball, the Mother of Washington, with pictures of her home: "The two historic dates in March," by the editor, Miss Marion Howard Brazier; "Betsy Ross and the Flag," by Elizabeth Porter Gould; new departments of the M. V. M., and patriotic societies, and much miscellaneous matter.

A syndicate of sporting men is said to be considering a scheme for purchasing the old receiving ship Vermont, if the Congressional bill for her preservation is not passed. The idea is to fit the vessel up as a floating boxing ring, which can be moved out to sea, where fights are not likely to meet with police interference. Other speculators of all classes have besieged the Brooklyn Navy Yard for a look at the old vessel.

A Little Mixed.—"What do you think of this Shakespeare-Bacon controversy?" "Well," answered the man who is not much of a book reader, "I think they both deserve a great deal of credit for not putting the public to the expense of a court of inquiry."—Washington Star.

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